IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE
Bombay Gazette

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Special features in Sunday Edition

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. P. & O.

MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... 13 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS.

BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... 19 DAYS.

BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*6th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
30th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES	364 or 435		291 or 742-8	
To LONDON	627 or 252		1003 or 702	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley.	25th Feb.
Macedonia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Glympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar.
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st April.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING—apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Printing Office, Hornby Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time	Route via.
Limpa	2,185	Mon.	16th Feb.	11 a.m.	*P. D. & C.M.
Kola	1,205	Thurs.	19th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Loasa	2,184	Friday	20th Feb.	6 a. m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly)

S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 19th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(Weekly.)

S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 19th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday	19th Feb.
†Purnea	3206	,,	5th Mar.
*Pundua	3305	,,	19th Mar.
†Pentakota	3418	,,	2nd April

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
13th February, 1914.

Compagnie Des Messageries Maritimes

French Mail Steamers

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To sail on 1914
Armand Behic	685	Rosati	11th Mar.
Ville de la Ciotat	6378	Lafont	8th April.
Sydney	4118	Leveque	6th May.
Dumbea	5685	Mages	3rd June.
Caledonien	4140	Goubault.	1st July.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine.)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single)	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return)	,,	891	743	405
To London (single)	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return)	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

Marittima Italiana

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To sail on 1914
Re d'Italia	6236	A Pinceti	10th Mar.
Porto Said	5301	A Muzio	7th April
....	6000	....	5th May.
....	6000	....	2nd June
....	6000	....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY.

Inclusive of Wine, Beer and Electric Fans.

	1st Cl	2nd Cl.	3rd Cl.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Single ticket	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVERNMENT PAPER)	,, 38,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Account opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
6 Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold	$ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,,	,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	,,	,, 701,961,24

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Hankow.	Panama
Calcutta	Hongkong	Peking.
Canton	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Cebu	London.	Shanghai
Colon.	Manila.	Singapore.
Empire	Mexico City.	Yokohama.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS

Payable in 15 days' notice 2½ per cent under Bank Rate
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912.

31st January, 1912	Rs	8,00,000
30th April,	,,	Rs 24,00,000
31st July,	,,	Rs. 52,00,000
30th December	,,	Rs. 1,00,00,000

S N POONKHANAWALA (CALD).
London. Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£450,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Haion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilling
Liuyaang	Tientsin
London	Taingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141 BOMBAY — RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette." Ld

PRISM BINOCULARS

transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Russe built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the binoculars mentioned in the following list.

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	...	Rs.	70
The "Marcks Special"	...	,,	90
The "Lynkop"	... ...	,,	105
The "Ultralux"	... ...	,,	120
The "Sollux"	.. ..	,,	138
do. 10 diameter	.. ..	,,	155
The "Terlux"	.. ..	,,	140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10 per cent. for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell), Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8

Benefits of free automatic life insurance extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and samples to the MANAGER Industry Shambazar, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of various descriptions of WOOLLEN and COTTON CUTTINGS and UNPICKED SWEEPINGS, which may accumulate in the Army Clothing Factory, Madras, from the 1st April, 1914 to the 31st March, 1915, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1914.

Forms of Tenders are obtainable on payment of Re. 1 per set, and samples can be inspected at the Factory or forwarded to bona fide tenderers on application.

Tenders must be sent under a strong cover securely fastened sealed and conspicuously marked "Tender for the purchase of Cuttings and Sweepings" and accompanied by a Presidency Bank Treasury receipt for Rs. 50.

H. MACDONALD, Major,
Supdt. Army Clothing Factory.
Madras, 10th February, 1914.

POST OFFICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited from well established and reliable motor firms or Companies for the conveyance of the following POSTAL MAILS in Bombay City, by Motor Car, Lorry or Van :—

A. Daily Mails.
B. Weekly and Occasional Mails.

2. At present 'A' includes DAILY—
Trips 66 daily full.
Trips 24 empty.
Weight : approximately 32 tons (from 50 lbs. to 2 tons per car).
Mileage : 180.
At present 'B' includes MONTHLY—
5,337 boxes.
11,170 bags.
Total : 16,507.
Mileage : 850.

'B' service will be greatly reduced when the new Mole at the Alexandra Docks is ready for use by the Post Office.

3. Detailed particulars of the trips and work can be seen at the Presidency Postmaster's Office, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., and detailed statements will be supplied by the Presidency Postmaster, on application to him.

4. It is proposed to use two types of cars.
(i) for loads up to 560 lbs. excluding driver and postal official.
(ii) for loads up to 2,240 lbs: (1 ton) excluding driver and postal official.

5. The Tender should give the following particulars :—
AS REGARDS 'A' (a) The subsidy per mensem required for the whole daily service.
(b) The maximum weight which the subsidy will include without increase of subsidy.
(c) The principles and rate on which an increase of subsidy will subsequently be governed.
AS REGARDS 'B' (d) The rate per bag or box irrespective of weight or mileage within the Bombay Delivery area.
GENERAL (e) The period of the contract.
(f) How soon the contractor can start the service after signing the contract.
(g) The type or types of cars which the contractor proposes to use.

6. The tenderer must also in the Tender itself or in a confidential annexure give the Postmaster-General, Bombay, sufficient proof of his general and financial ability to take up and carry through the contract.

7. The successful tenderer on securing the contract will have to execute a bond with sufficient security to the effect that, if, owing to his default, he is unable to maintain the postal motor car service, he will indemnify the Post Office for any loss to which it may be put owing to such default

8. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to reject any or all Tenders and to select any Tender that he considers suitable.

9. The Tenders should be sent under SEALED cover addressed to :—
H. A. SAMS, Esqr., I.C.S.,
Postmaster-General, Bombay.
marked on the cover in clear type "Tender for Postal Motor Service."

10. Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1914.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP IN INGOTS, BRASS BORINGS, ONE GRIFFIN'S OIL ENGINE, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment on Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th Jan., 1914.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply
SCALABHOY TYEBJI & SON
BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING, LIQUID FUEL, OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS, DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, TURPENTINE, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1914, for the supply of above stores, during the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1914.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent., of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 17th January, 1914.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds a just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive town it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL" now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advise, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes puolished

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"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
233, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND,

and "FASHIONS FOR ALL" will be sent post free to you for six months.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission
General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C. International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
65 Fenchurch Street, London.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT, at 6 p.m.
MABEL AND MALFE
MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
and the film
"HONESTY"
SATURDAY, at 6 p.m.
THE MELBOURNES
MABEL AND MALFE
and the film
THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
produces the successful Musical Comedy,
THE QUAKER GIRL
Play by James T. Turner.
Music by Lionel Monckton.
CAST:
MESDAMES BINNING, CROFT, PHILBY, SANDFORD, SAXBY, STREET, AND WEBB, AND MISS FLYNN,
MESSRS. CROFT, DODDS, DOUGLAS, MEADE, MEDLEY, WATTS, D. WILSON, AND F. WILSON.
LARGE CHORUS
AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA
Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHARP.
Box Office at MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.
NOTICE—By special arrangement with the B. B. & C. I. Railway the last Down Local Train will leave Colaba at five minutes to one each night of the performance.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW
1ST ENTRIES CLOSE TO-NIGHT
HONORARY SECRETARY.
Body Guard Lines,
Chowpatty.

Telephone No. 755
HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO.
General Merchants
High Class Tailors, Outfitters and Shirt Makers
EVERY REQUISITE
for Travellers and Homeward Bound Passengers always in stock. A large assortment of ready-made clothes on hand.
New Consignments Every Mail
FIXED RATES
OPPOSITE
CRAWFORD MARKET

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.
President :
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents :
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.
The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

NEW TEAS
NEW TEAS.
TRY THE MAY BLOSSOM
THE MAY BLOSSOM TEAS are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD Tel. No. 1271
TO-NIGHT!
THREE FASCINATING DRAMAS
1. THE BURNING MOTOR CAR.. (Exciting)
2. WATER LILIES .. .. (Pathetic)
3. WAR'S HAVOC .. .. (Stirring)
A NEW WEEKLY FEATURE IS
"GAUMONT'S GRAPHIC"
CONTAINING ALL THE LATEST NEWS IN PICTURES.
THIS WEEK.—Lloyd George at Marseilles, Carmen Sylva's Birthday, Sinking of Submarine "A 7," &c., &c.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE

MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

POINTS TO REMEMBER
Dry and Chemical Cleaning.
Just the right way everytime.
Washing, Cleaning & Finishing.
Conducted Under
EUROPEAN SUPERVISION,
By up to date methods and machinery.
RECEIVING OFFICE OPEN
10 a.m. to 7 p.m. everyday except Sunday.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
2-14 HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.
LARGEST IMPORTERS OF [illegible] DEALERS IN:—
Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.
KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,	
Chester	125o	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,	
Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yello

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES, (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY, MARCKS & Co., LTD., JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

CLERK REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY. Good salary and prospects to intelligent man. Box 9105, care of this Paper.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL OFFER—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9 1-2 inch by 4 1-2 inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9 1-2 inch by 4 1-4 inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 15-16 inch by 3 1-2 inch Rupees 2-4 per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT REQUIRED, for large drapery establishment. Box No. 9104, care of "Bombay Gazette."

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
* 6 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into as rich nutritious diet. It impart a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay Phone No. 708.

FOR SALE.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.

WE can offer BALANCE of STOCK at very low prices to clear 25-30 H. P. 4 Cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately :—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
35, Medows Street, Bombay.

BEST APPLE RINGS, PEAR Chips, Evaporated Prunes, Peaches and Apricots in 2lb. tins at Re. 1-4. Apple Tea or "Eden Cider" in 1lb. tins at Re. 1-8 or 3 tins at Rs. 3. Postage extra.
Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Col. Rennick's Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kulu, Kangra District.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good FITTER, one with experience of Printing Machinery preferred. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

A SMART ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER WANTED for well-known paper. Liberal terms to suitable man. None but those with an influential connection and able to guarantee results need apply to Box 9102, care of this Paper.

FIRST CLASS COOK WANTED ADVERTISER will pay reasonable wages to a good man. Box 9103, care of "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN REQUIRES a berth in mercantile firm. Nearly 5 years Indian experience. Knows India from North to South, East and West. Highest credentials. Reply to Box 9500, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

A REALLY GOOD MUCCADAM REQUIRED, able to organise and control large staff of boys. Apply at once to Box No. 9106 care of "Bombay Gazette."

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST WANTED. Must be quick at both and familiar with office routine. Reply to Box 9101, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumballa Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET—A big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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STANLEY HOUSE
BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.
A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.
Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

A New Lease of Life.

The tropical climate grows cruel and relentless the moment one begins to lose the power to resist it. When the vital forces languish under the strain of work and worry—health goes. Then is the time to use a food-drink such as
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK,
which gives strength to resist disease, malaria, physical and nervous debility, neuralgia, in fact all the tropical ills waiting to attack. Doctors everywhere recommend it; Nurses, the Medical Press, all endorse its merits. HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is more than a tonic. It has a definite food value, and is a remarkable aid to digestion. In aiding the body to recover from serious illness. HORLICK'S proves its most potent value, for it is essentially a restorative and agreeable to the taste. It gives new vigour and vitality to the worn-out body, gives tone to the nerves, enriches the blood, stimulates the circulation. It is made in a minute by just adding water. Does not deteriorate in the most trying weather. It is untouched by hand, made in the most scrupulously clean factory in the fresh open country. Of all Stores, in three sizes.
Ask for HORLICK'S.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore; Rawalpindi ; Peshawar ; Simla ; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock. Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Bombay and Kalka via D. A. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

DOWN From Bombay.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17-15...Dep	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr.	12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21-16
11- 4... „	Bina ..... „	18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-14
18-41... „	Muttra ..... „	10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi .....{ „ Arr.	8- 0 7-35
21-30...Dep.		
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad.....Dep.	7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt. ... „	5-39
1-24... „	Saharanpur ..... „	3-58
3- 0... „	Ambala Cantonment ..... „	2-17
5-18... „	Ludhiana ..... „	23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur ..... „	22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar ..... „	21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore ..... „	20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.	15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai.....	Dep.	13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ... „		11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow..... „		9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.
[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0*
Mahmal Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab...		
do. do. for Calcutta...		
do. do. for Madras...		

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Friday only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.
[In force from 1st December, 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail ...	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express and Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd	6-55	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE ARTILLERY.

CAMP COLABA, Feb. 11.

The following programme of Parades for Sunday next, 15th February, 1914, is published for information :—

7-15 a.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies fall in outside their Quarters and march to Colaba North Battery and prepare their guns for action.

8-0 a.m. The E. E. Company will parade on the R. V. A. Camp Parade Ground at Colaba.

9-15 a.m. Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies will fall in on the Camp Parade Ground and march to the Afghan Memorial Church for church service.

10-15 a.m. Officers, N. C. O.'s and men who are not of the Church of England persuasion will fall in at 10-15 a.m. and march to the Parade Ground immediately outside the Church.

11-0 a.m. The Corps will be inspected by Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the Bombay Brigade on the Parade Ground immediately outside the Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba.

Immediately after this Parade the Artillery Companies will be marched to Colaba North Battery to carry out Service Class firing and the Gwalior and Gatacre Cup Competitions, and will also be inspected by Brig. General W. F. Cockburn, Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery and Lieut-General Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B. K.C.V.O., Commanding 6th (Poona) Division. Dress :—Drill Order Khaki, Rifles, Belts and Sidearms for 8 a.m., 9-15 a.m., 10-15 a.m. and 11 a.m. Parades.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Henry Proctor, A.D.C., commanding, dated February 13.

Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 21st inst. Sergt. A. Kirk Smith.

To-day, Friday, the 13th inst.—Parade, Jackal Club Flats, at 7 a.m. Dress—Drill order, Dismounted action.

The Range at Santa Cruz is available for Class Firing on Sunday morning next. Train leaves Church Gate Station 7-5 a.m.

Monday the 16th inst.—Parade Jackal Club Flats 7 a.m. Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

Wednesday and Thurday the 18th and 19th instant—Operations and parades in connection with Bombay Defence Scheme as per circular.

Saturday and Sunday the 21st and 22nd instant week end ride as per circular despatched to members to-day.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding, dated February 13.

The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 15th instant. Names of intending competitors to reach Adjutant's Office by Friday night, the 13th instant. Programme can be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

The Hill Memorial Competition and Bayley Company Challenge Shield (to be fired simultaneously) on Sunday, the 15th instant, commencing at 7-30 a.m.

The Range is allotted to "G" Company on Monday, the 16th instant for Class Firing. Men born coming out are requested to notify the Adjutant at Head-quarters, so that their own rifles may be taken out.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EDWARDES.—On the 12th February at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the wife of S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O. I.C.S. of a son.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Yeddo, (Hansa Line) 2958 tons, Capt. J. Bremer, sailed yesterday for New York via Karachi, with they same bottom cargo.

S.S. Braunton, 2836 tons, Capt. Sherlion sailed yesterday for Hull, &c., with a general cargo.

S.S. Sildra, 2097 tons, Capt. E. Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
H M S Odin .....Comdr W Miller.....R N
H M S Sphinx...Comdr Todd .....R N
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton...Troopship
Rewa .....Capt Kerr..... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 12.

Angus.....2320 Lagell.....A Yull & Co
Alfadi.....2479 Fisher.....Arab Strs
Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Ariel.....2209 Hyde ...C Muncherji & Sons
Ariadne Irene.....2644 Tindall ...D Nanjee & Co
Aviemoor.....2382 Koefad .....T J & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ld
Belle of England.....2468 Kelvay.....
Bahadur.....2936 Peet .....T M & Co
Cairngowan.....2560 Bud...5-2...W & A G & Co
Egypt .....4207 Summers.....P & O Co
Firooze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Hoseineo.....934 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Holtby.....2262 Anderson .....J M & Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Kasara.....304 King .....M M & Co
Makang .....337 Morton .....Yacht.....
Niagara (Yacht).703 Gabrielsen .....J Leiter
Orissa .....3525 Redfern .....M M & Co
Oolobaria.....3496 Sparrow ..... M M & Co
Pontporas.....2603 Polemis .....W & A G Co
Penang Maru ...3274 Murazimi .....Kobe.....
N Y Kaiha
Picton .....3241 Jones .....
Putiala .....1929 Bamber .....M M & Co
Palamcotta.....2207 Elton.....M M & Co
Sildra.....2097 Bryn..... Bombay Co
Shwedagon... 1939 Creagh ..... I B Pot Ld
Saigon Maru.....3311 Yamaguchi ...O S Kaisha
Sutherland .....2271 Longstaff .....
Taiyabi .....2000 Kaso .....A M Jivraj & Co
Ula.....3426 Oliver .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Den of Kelly	2875	Tindle	.....	...	J F & Co
B Toro	1650	Hicks	...Hull...	14-2...	J F & Co
C&R Vestalia	3511	Pattie	.....Madras...	...	W & A G & Co
D&E Liberia	2304	Schroder	...Antwerp...	15-2...	T S & Co
H Ventmoor	2214	Bowles	...Hull...	D Nanji & Co	
K Java Maru	...	2374	Fuchigimi	...Kobe...	16-2 N Y Kaisha
M Manchester Civilian	...	2927	Spencer	...	21-2... T M & Co
N Trader	...	2327	Williams	...A M Jeewanjee & Co	
O Rahmani	...	1872	Cottrell	.....Jedda.....	17-2... T M & Co
P Algarian	...	2404	Wilson	...Liverpool...	12-2 ... K Nixon & Co
Q Ada	...	2483	Mason	.....Dunkirk	...14-2... W & A G & Co
Abydos	...	1939	Davis	...Mauritius	...31-1... Bo & A S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Strathville	...	2265	Hedquist	.....Port Said... W & A G Co
2 Elysia	...	3998	Coverley	...W & A G & Co
3 Badminton	...	2438	Jones	...Hull ..... 4-2... W & A G & Co
4 Ariosto	...	4313	Booth	...Hull...21-2...J F & Co
6 Schnaefels	...	3637	Freedon	...W & A G & Co
7 Glen Colquhoun	...	3760	Summers	...Antwerp... 18-2...J F & Co
8 City of Bombay	...	...	Karachi	...21-2...K N & Co
9 Chapra	...	3954	Ferguson	...Antwerp...20-2... M M & Co
12 & 13 Caledonia	...	3430	Dowell	.....London... P & O Co
15 Semiramis	...	2553	Pavisich	...Trieste ...20-2 A L S N & Co
16 Hopemount	...	2105	Gibson	...Aberdeen ...16-2 T M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	...	829	Hossen	.....Bo S N Co
Netravati	...	699	Fakeera	...Karachi.....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	...	524	Sumsoodin	.....Mangalore... Bo S N Co

M W D D

Sealda	...	3433	Johnson	.....M M & Co

H W V L

Lhasa	...	949	Manley	...Karachi...M M & Co

Off Side N

The steamer Schnaefels entered for loading yesterday for Antwerp, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Nevasa, left Aden on February 11. The same Co's. steamer Neuralia, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of February 11.

The Bombay Mails of 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the morning of February 11.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday the 13th March, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

The General Purposes Committee of the Brighton Town Council recommend that a poll of the electors on the question of the remodelling of the Aquarium at a cost of £72,000 be not demanded, and that the Bill which it was proposed to promote in Parliament for the purpose be withdrawn for the present Session.

All Aches and Pains must go and go quickly when you rub in

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. It is the enemy of Pain. It stops headache, earache. backache, It relieves lameness, sprains, strains, swellings, lame neck, crick in the back, neuralgia, rheumatism. ALL external aches and pains MUST GO when you rub in Little's Oriental Balm. Try it and prove it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public Services Commission, Secretariat.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre.
Bombay Corporation : Standing Committee, 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution prize distribution by Lady Willingdon, 4-45.

TO-MORROW.

Bombay Races, Mahalaxmi. First Race starts at 3-15 p.m.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon drive in state to the Races.
B. V. A. Inspection by General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Company, "The Quaker Girl," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m
Last day for entries for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament.

SUNDAY, February 15.

Bombay Hunt, Parla.
B. V. A. Camp closes, Colaba. Inspection by Inspector R. G. A. in India and G. O. C., Poona Division.

TUESDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.—Annual Meeting, National Young Women's Christian Association, Y. W. C. A., 11-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.—Draw for Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament at Bombay Gymkhana at 7-15 p. m.

25th February to 7th March.—Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on the Queen's Road Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana at 5-15 p. m. each day omitting Sunday, March 1, 1914.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra Katanga *viz* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, Saturday.

FIRE AT THE COTTON GREEN.—Early yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a fire was noticed in a stack of cotton on the Colaba Cotton Green. The Salvage Corps extinguished the fire with an extinguisher and water. The stack contained about 150 bales and belonged to Messrs. Brusel and Co. The actual damage is not known, but is believed to be inconsiderable and is covered by insurance.

PRIZE FOR A LADY DOCTOR.—Information has been received by cable that the London Council of Examiners have awarded to Miss Kathleen Gomes, L. M. & S. of Bombay the gold medal and prize of Rs. 150 on behalf of the Shri Jiva Gnan Prasarak Fund for the second best essay on "The Evils of Animal Diet" open to competition in all India.

MOTOR FATALITY.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the inquest touching the death of Jagdu Vithu, a Hindu boy, aged four, who was run over and killed by a taxi-cab on Lamington-road, on Saturday last. The evidence showed that the car was running on the proper side of the road and was being driven at a moderate speed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan carter, named Jamal Sheikh Husein,(26), was driving his cart, loaded with bags of seed along Elphinstone Bridge when he fell and a wheel passed over his head, killing him instantly.

CHILDREN FOUND DEAD IN A WELL.—The bodies of two children, one a boy and the other a girl, about six and two and a half years of age, respectively, were found floating in a well on the Dockyard-road, Mazagon, yesterday morning. The children apparently belonged to the Wagree or Bhungee caste. Their identity is unknown.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of ladies interested in the improvement of the condition of the poorer class of women and the position of the native *daces*, will be held on Monday next at Noor Baug at 5-30 P.M. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has expressed a desire to take an active interest in the movement and will be present on the occasion, and Lady Mabelle Egerton will speak on the subject.

ARRIVAL OF A YACHT.

THE MEKONG FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The steam yacht Mekong, Capt. H. G. Morton, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from Southampton, which port she left on January 17, calling at Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Jibouti and Aden *en route*. There are on board the Duc de Montpenson, Count Pontac (Secretary) and Dr. de Gerents. The Mekong is painted white and is fore and aft schooner rigged.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVALS BY THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta, Commander A. J. Elliott, which sailed from Liverpool on January 21 with the following passengers, is due to arrive here at 7 a.m. to-day when her passengers will be landed at the Dock-Head.

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

George, Mr D S	Middleton, Miss I P
George, Mr Stuart	Middleton, Miss E R
Knollys, Col Sir Henry	Middleton, Miss P M
Knollys, Lady and Maid	Rosenburg, Mr A G
Lutyens, Mrs A	Rosenburg, Mrs
Lutyens, Miss B	

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Barker, Mrs N and infnt	Preston, Mr R F
Blake, Mr G C	Rankine, Dr Ana
Clay, Mrs A J and infnt	Riley, Mrs M
Cooper, Mr R	Riley, Master F
Fitzgibbon, Mr S B	Romilly, Capt F H
Hall, Mr A E	Romilly, Mrs
Hoyte, Miss F B	Sattie, Mr D L
Jeudwine, Capt W W	Smith, Mrs Assheton
Jeudwine, Mrs, child, infant and nurse	and child
	Smith, Miss L Wallis
Littlewood, Miss G E	Turner, Capt J
McGann, Mr T J	Ward, Mr H A
Pearce, Mr A J	Williamson, Mrs C F
Pilkington, Mr H S	Williamson, Mr W
Pilkington, Mrs	

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Da Costa, Major	Palmer, Capt A E
Da Costa, Mrs	Sage, Mrs
Moothan, Miss C F	Stokes, Mr Orlando
Munro, Mr D E	Treneman, Miss
Munro, Mrs and infant	

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Shroff, Mr K D	Shroff, Miss
Shroff, Mrs	

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create two temporary appointments of Assistant Judges under the Provincial Civil Service Rules on Rs. 500 per mensem each, for a period of six months, and to appoint the following officers to hold them:— Mr Lilaram Jethmal to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Larkana. Mr. Dayalmal Daulatram to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad.

Mr. Shapurji Darashah to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. H. Marston to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sind.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmed to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Kumar Lakshmanvala, on relief, to do duty as Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, pending further orders.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., to act as Commissioner, Central Division, vice the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I. C. S., Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from 5th March, 1914.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I. C. S., to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 18th April 1914, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

The Rev. F. E. Markby is appointed to be Second Chaplain of Karachi.

Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar, Acting Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 18th instant.

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 6th February, 1914, or the subsequent date of relief, in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis. C.S.I., I.C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., .C.S., or pending further orders.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Herbert Henry Campbell-Shaw is appointed Quarter-Master with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Honorary Lieutenant G. C. Platel, appointed 2nd Lieutenant, with effect from 1st January, 1914.

2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Joseph Thomas is appointed Quarter Master with the honorary rank of Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy with effect from the 1st April, 1913.

The following notification by the Government of India, Army Department, is republished:—

Karachi Artillery Volunteers. Mr. William Henry Lucas, C. S. I., Commissoner in Sind, to be Honorary Colonel of the Corps vice Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I., resigned Dated the 1st November, 1913.

Major A. W. Tuke, I.M.S., on return from leave toact as Presidency Surgeon Second District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, the House of Correction and the Byculla Schools, pending further orders.

Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay vice Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S. who should revert to the grade of Assistant Collector with effect from the date of expiry of his privilege leave.

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Superintending Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months from the 20th April, 1914, or the subsequent date on which he is relieved.

Mr. A.E. Miramé, F.S.I., took charge of the office of Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay with effect from the 30th January, 1914, in the forenoon.

The Rev. J.C. Matthew, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, attached to the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Poona, has been appointed to officiate as Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona and Kirkee, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 22nd January, 1914.

THE WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 7 was 704, giving a death-rate of 37·37 per annum per thousand as against 32·38 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·29 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 63 died from fevers; 19, plague; 5, small-pox ; 14, measles ; 1 leprosy ; 29 phthisis ; 51, diseases of the nervous system ; 206, affections of the respiratory organs ; 51, diarrhœa ; 19, dysentery ; 24, still-born; 102, old age and debility ; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 29; Lingaet 2; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 315; Hindu low caste, 101 ; Musalman, 157 ; Parsee, 27 ; Jew, 6 ; Native Christian, 27 ; Eurasian, 3; European, 3 ; Negro-African, 2 ; other and unknown castes 4. The total number of births was 421 as against 345 for the corresponding period of last year, and 369 the average over the past five years.

The Kensington Borough Council was recommended by the Works Committee to approve of a scheme submitted by the freeholders of Edwardes-square for the redevelopment of the northern part of the estate. The scheme would involve the giving up of the public rights of way over the northern roadway of the square and the carriage-way in front of Earl's-terrace. A deputation was received from the Garden Sub-Committee of Edwardes-square, which is opposed to the scheme, and it was eventually decided to defer the Council's decision until the Garden Sub-Committee's views have been considered by a committee of the Council.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADIAN PARCELS POST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—Reuter has, I imagine, surprised all intelligent people who may read his announcement of the institution of the Parcel Post in Canada. I was born in Canada some sixty years ago and cannot remember when there was *not* a Parcel Post. I have sent scores of parcels by post. What Reuter should have told us is that some extension of the system has been carried into effect.

CANADIAN-BORN.

Bombay, Feb 11.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I should like through the columns of your valuable paper to let your correspondent a "Lover of Animals" know that a branch of the S. P. C. A. exists in Bombay, but it is hidden away in a dingy street, and there are many who are quite ignorant of its existence. It is very distressing to see and hear of the cruelty practised on bullocks in this country, and I wish I had the power to stir up the sympathies of the residents in this city on their behalf. The Society is doing what it can, but more help is needed so that more agents can be engaged to guard the animals against cruel treatment.

E. A. H.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Bombay has never yet had a revue—not a collection of ragtime songs strung together under that imposing name, but a revue after the style of those which have met with so much success in London. This fact has induced the management of the Excelsior to endeavour to place before the public next week a topical revue which has been specially written with local colour, and neither time nor expense has been spared to make it a production which will lift it completely out of the class of entertainment that is usually provided for the people of Bombay,

The title of this revue will be "Hullo, Bombay!" and each scene has been carefully written and the characters in the scenes just as carefully studied. The production will be thoroughly topical, and while an attempt will be made to make as much fun as possible out of every-day life in Bombay, and in India, everything will be in the best possible taste.

The principal comedian will be Mr. Tom Melbourne, who has had a great deal of experience in revue work, having played in company with Miss Eileen Melbourne for two months in Calcutta.

Miss Violet Frampton, who needs no introduction to Bombay, will appear in the principal singing parts. In company with Mr. James McGrath, the well-known tenor, she will supply a serious vein to the general tone of irresponsibility that is necessary to a revue, and to ensure that the production shall be a complete success, Mr. McGrath has pursuaded Mabel and Malfe to prolong their stay in Bombay in order that some of their special dancing acts may be introduced. Special scenes have been written for this comedy duo, and Mr. Malfe as the Bombay schoolboy will have a part hilariously amusing.

Another dainty lady whose services have been secured is Miss Reina Selma, who will appear to advantage in an American tourist scene.

The entire production is under the supervision of Mr. McGrath, who will produce it on comic opera lines; special dresses will be made for the artistes and the scenery is under the direction of Mr George Malfe. Saturday, Feb 21, is the opening day of the revue.

MUSSOORIE.

Most people are interested in this hill station either because they have been there, or propose to go, or would like to go; and to these can be recommended a booklet published recently by the *Times of India* Press fully descriptive of the Station, and most admirably and artistically turned out.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following is a general summary of the season reports for the Presidency for the week ended on February 10 :—

There was very slight rain during week in parts of Karachi. The standing rabi crops were withering for want of moisture in three talukas of Satara, and Bijapur and parts of Kolhapur ; they were slightly damaged by rats in four talukas of Kair, two talukas of Palanpur and five talukas of Rewa Kantha, and cotton by east winds in parts of Dharwar ; elsewhere they were in good condition Harvesting of rabi crops continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, the Deccan Karnatak, Kathiawar, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was inadequate in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains were generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	20 to 41
Gujarat	24 to 42
Konkan	32 to 35
Deccan	34 to 46
Karnatak	32 to 48

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 7th February were 459 in Sholapur and 1,140 in Satara.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Right Rev. Dr. J. M. Barthe, S.J., Roman Catholic Bishop of Trichinopoly having resigned, owing to ill health, his coadjutor Dr. A. Faisandier, S. J., has succeeded him.

There will be an informal Investiture at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on the 20th instant, when a number of recipients of honours on the last New Year's Day will be formally decorated.

News has been received that a dak runner on the Tavoy to Yebyu mail line was murdered by dacoits, on the 13th January last and the mails carried off. The dacoits have been arrested, but the mails have not been recovered.

It is notified that the Attock Oil Company, Ltd., has been granted a certificate of approval, under the rules for the grant of licenses to prospect for minerals and mining leases in British India, by the Punjab Government.

Mr. K. B. Ramanadha Iyer, a Senior Professor in Pachaiyappa's College, is standing for election by the Senate to the Madras Legislative Council, in the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer to the High Court Bench.

Mr. S. K. Levett-Yeats, C.I.E., Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, will retire from the service on February 24, and will, as already announced, be succeeded by Mr. V. C. French, Officiating Deputy Auditor-General.

Mr. Evershed, Director of the Kodaikanal solar Observatory, who was deputed at the request of the Colonial Government to New Zealand for three months to advise the establishment of a solar physics observatory in that Colony, will probably remain there for another month.

Mr. C. Reilly, Assistant Secretary to the Madras Government, is proceeding on a year's leave to Europe in April, and it is understood that his place in the Secretariat will be filled by Mr. B. L. A. Laville, I.S.O., of the Indian Finance Department who is at present Assistant Accountant-General, Madras.

Consequent upon rats dying in some of the wards of Bhownagar many people have proceeded to Vastej and Sihore to escape a possible plague epidemic. No case of plague has hitherto occurred in the affected wards which are being disinfected. The weather has become chilly.

Lecturing before the Calcutta section of the Institution of Electrical Engineers recently, Mr. C. T. Williams described a number of more recent developments in connection with telegraphy in the East, including the historic achievement of getting messages on one occasion through direct from London to Rangoon.

The Madras Government have approved the proposal of the South Canara District Board to levy, under Clause (ii) of Section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, a special cess of three pies in the rupee on the annual rental value of all occupied lands throughout the District, for the purpose of railway construction.

Maulvi Mahbub Alam, Editor and Proprietor of the *Paisa Akhbar*, Lahore, has been elected a trustee of the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Maulvi Mahbub Alam returned from his prolonged tour of eight months in Europe, Egypt and Hejaz on the 30th January and was the recipient of a hearty welcome and deep sympathy at his recent loss through the fire which destroyed his library and book store.

Inspector Short, of the Mylapore Division, Madras, held an inquest over the body of Mr. Hew Ramsay Ross, who was drowned in the Adyar bar on Sunday last. The witnesses examined were Mr. McCulloch, of the Bank of Madras, who was an eye-witness of the fatality, and Surgeon Major F. C. Clarence Smith, who testified to the cause of death as being due to asphyxia. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

There are cases, says the *Pioneer*, in which it seems that the expenditure of a Government department is sufficiently lavish and reckless of details. In other cases details of expenditure are worked out to a pie. The cost of a vaccination operation is one of the latter, and the recently published note on the fight with small-pox in the United Provinces in the year 1912-13 shows that each operation cost Government one anna and nine pies which was two pies more costly than in the preceding year.

The death is announced of Mr. R. C. C. Yates, at the General Hospital, Madras. Mr. Yates was acting Electrical Engineer at Arkonam, in the service of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and on the 30th ultimo had a fall while out riding. He was seriously hurt in the head and was brought down to Madras for treatment immediately. In spite, however, of everything that could be done for him, he succumbed to his injuries, Mr. Yates was only 31 years of age and was much liked by all who knew him.

It is rarely that one hears of an Indian lady going out shooting, but a correspondent writes that last week H. H. the Maharani Saheba of Dhar bagged her first tigress in the first tiger beat in which she had taken part. Her Highness is no novice at big game shooting, however, having already brought six panthers to bag, but this was the first occasion she had had an opportunity of getting a tiger. The Rajah's shooting camp is on the bank of a small river running down from the southern slopes of the Vindhya Range, and it was close to the camp that this tigress was shot, after it had killed a buffalo.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University has received from Lord Esher an offer to convey to the University for the use of the Arthur Balfour Professorship of Genetics certain land and buildings (to be known as "Whittingehame Lodge") situated in Storey's Way, which are at present the property of Mr. Balfour and himself.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIMES 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

Icilma Hair Powder

For dull, dusty or greasy Hair

When wetting is inconvenient or undesirable, use Icilma Hair Powder, the popular English dry shampoo. No trouble and no risk—the powder brushes out quite easily, leaving the hair bright and beautiful. Cannot harm the most delicate hair or sensitive scalp.

Of good Chemists and Stores.

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GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

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SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

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WITH 25 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

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THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, Ltd.

New Business £3,500,000 per annum.

NO SHAREHOLDERS. PURELY MUTUAL

PREMIUM RATES.—Ten per cent. below average of English and Foreign Offices. The 20 payment Life Policy issued by this Association is cheaper than the 25 payment Policy issued by the majority of Life Offices

THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to
BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle.
Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.

MARKET REPORTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The Bombay 31st ultimo this morning.

Consols 2½ per cent ... 76 1-8—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris F c s ... 25·18+1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... 87 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London.. 20·44 1-2- 1-2
Bar Silver Spot ... 26 9-16 unchgd.
Do. 2 months hence.. 26 3-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of silve ... Steady with small buyers.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 64 5-8 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d'st..
(Bank buying Rate) ... 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan) ... 91 1-2 unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 1 7-8 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills
6 m/st ... ... 1 7-8 unchgd.
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 2 7-8 unchgd.
Do, Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... 3 1-8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77·9
Interest day to day loans... 7-8 unchgd.
Do. 7 day market loans. 1 1-8—1-8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 29th ultimo.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for ... ...Rs. 1,20,00,000
Rs. 1,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 40,000 „ to Bombay.
Rs. 90,000 „ to Madras.

4,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min Rate) received 30 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 30 per cent. above the rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta 16·09 Bombay 16·09 and Madras 16·09.
Telegraphic Transfers :—
Rs. 54,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 32,70,000 „ to Bombay.
Rs. 29,90,000 „ to Madras.

Rs. 1,17,20,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 30 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 30 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·12.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 1,14,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, ...Rs. 1,20,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 1,80,000 at 1-4s. 1-8d.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	33,000
„ Receipts at U. S. last year ...	18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	44,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	23,000

NEW YORK.—
Futures—month of March ...12·15+ 7
Futures—month of May ...11·86+ 5
Declined early owing to reported slack spot demand and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Spot Cotton ...12·75+20

NEW ORLEANS.—
Spot Cotton ... 12 13-16 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.
Futures—month of March.. 12·39+7
Futures—Month of May ... 12·48+8

COFFEE.—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... ... 9 1-2 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4·85 1-2—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ... 57 1-2 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ... 1,000 „
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 34,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Fair demand easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Futures—Steady.
Tone of Manchester Market.—Dull with a limited enquiry.

Mid-Americans		...6·95—4
Egyptian F. G. F.		...9·30—5
New York 11 a.m.	Mar.	12·08
	May	11·79
New York Official noon call	Mar.	12·09
	May	11·80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	12·31
	May	12·39

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.-March ...	6·57— 4
March-April ...	6·59— 3
April-May ...	6·56— 3
May-June ...	6·56— 3
June-July ...	6·52— 3
July-August ...	6·48— 3
August-September..	6·38— 3
September-Oct ...	6·26— 2
October-Nov ...	6·19— 2
November-Dec. ...	6·15— 2

MANCHESTER, Feb. 11.

Grey shirtings 41-42in. 33 yds. 16 by 15 ...8-7
„ „ 44in. 33 38 1-2 yds. 9lbs ...9
White „ 40-41in. 40 yds. 18 square...10-3
„ Nainsooks 43in 19 yds. 22 by 21...6 9 1-2

LONDON, Feb. 11.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	.....
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	d 4 7-8
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	d 5
Good Bhownagger	...	d 5 1-8
F. G. Bhownagger	...	d 5 1-2
Fine Bhownagger	...	d 5 5-8
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	...	d 5 3-4
Good Oomras M. G.	...	d 5 3-4
F. G. Oomras M. G.	...	d 5 9-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	...	d 5 11-16
Good M. G. Oomras	...	d 5 13-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	d 5 9-16
Good Broach	...	d 5 13-16
F. G. Broach	...	d 6 1-8
Fine Broach	...	d 6 9-32
Stock of Cotton in London	...	d 6 7-16
Good Khandeish	...	d 5 7-16
F. G. Khandeish	...	d 5 9-16

LONDON, Feb. 11.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F....37 unchgd.
Do. Months ...May-June.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc...Buyers.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F....No quotation
Tone—Steady.

RUBBER.—
Para Rubber ...3 2 1-4
Feb.-March—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe—32 lbs ...No sellers.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs ... do.

AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... } 35 3-4 unchgd.
Victorian ... } Feb.-March.
New South Wales ... } Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...53—1-4
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Brown 416 lbs ex-ship ...48—1-2
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED.—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...49 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Calcutta ...47—3d.
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...London.
Do Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc ...Value—Quiet.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine-La Plata...42 3-4—1-4
Do. Months— ...Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp.
Do. Buyers, Sellers, etc...Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed £5-17-6 +2s. 6d.
Months ...Feb.-March.
Ports ...Hull.
Buyers etc. ...Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

METALS.—
Standard Copper G. M. B...£65 3-4 unchgd.
Copper Braziers ...£80 3-4 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHT.—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9s. 9d. unchgd. Nearest value.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 35s. 6d.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow. 36s. 6d.
General Tone of Tallow Auction.. Firm.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

SUGAR.—
German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India (Double bags) 12 10 1-2+3-4 Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments.. April-August.
Tone—Rather more demand.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 9—1 1-2 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Quiet neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. { 9 4 1-2 +1-2 Sellers. 9 6 1-2 +1-4 Sellers
Months of Shipments February-May.
Tone—Opened steady—Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 4 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-July.
Tone—Steady very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F
Calcutta ...11 4 1-2 unchgd.
Mauritius crystals C & F
Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Value.
Tone—Dull.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 - 18 C and F Calcutta ... 11 3 unchgd. March—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Calcutta ... 12 9 unchgd. March—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd. March—Value.

Tone—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 12th, 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Sov and half Sov	7,50,000	Port Said	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Gold Bulli	76,800	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th Feb., 1914.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	45	48,353
B. B. & C. I. Ry	26	30,980

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan.		6 p.c.
Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan.		7 p.c.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 38 lakhs down and the Bank rate is unchanged.

EXCHANGE :—

Rates are steady and unchaged, but the business passing on either side of the account is small.

We quote—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Forward	...1s. 4 7-32 April
Do. France Ready	...171 1-4
Do. Marks Ready	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...139 1-2
Shanghai 60 days' sight	...189 1-4
Japan 60 days' sight	...143

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 13-16 for cash and 95 7-8 for the settlement and has continued steady during the day closing as under. A small business is reported.

We quote—

Cash	...Rs.	95 13 0	to 95 14 0
Settlement	...Rs.	95 14 0	

BULLION :—

We have no change to report in the London market for bar silver, the rates being 26 9-16 for ready and 26 3-8 for forward. The market opened 67 1-2 ex duty for the first settlement and has fluctuated during the day with a moderate business doing, closing as under.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	...Rs.	23 15 9
Australian Gold	...Rs.	23 15 3
Sovereigns Gold	...Rs.	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	...Rs.	67 12 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	67 8 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	67 2 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	...Rs.	77 2 0
1st Settlement	...Rs.	76 14 0
2nd Settlement	...Rs.	76 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

GRUNING AND CO.—"Market largely professional. Little outside interest. There are signs of an effort being made to depress prices. Our opinion is that there will not be much change either way for the present."

WELD AND CO.—Liverpool :—"Very small featureless market. Little hedge selling. Some Continental selling and American buying. "New York :—Market very steady on local shorts covering. Little cotton for sale."

RICE BROTHERS.—"We expect a decline."

The tone of the home markets was steadier and the American markets closed with an advance of 5 to 8 points in futures. The local market opened steady the quotation for good Broach being Rs. 275. As usual lately this description has been chiefly in demand and a fair business has been done in the bazaar by local speculators. The tone of the market has been steady and at the close rates are slightly higher as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	277	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	...	276	„
Fine „ Wardha Hinganghat	...	251	„
„ „ Nagpur	...	248	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	240	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.	...	235-6	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola	...	226-7	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	228-9	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	206	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	197	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	201-2	„
„ „ Bengal	...	202	„
F. G. Bengal	...	193	„

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000
Total Imports...	...	41,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Feb.-Mar. ...	6·57	6·62
Mar.-Apr. ...	6·59	6·63
Apr.-May ...	6·56	6·60
May-June ...	6·56	6·60
June-July ...	6·52	6·56
July-Aug. ...	6·48	6·52
Aug.-Sept. ...	6·38	6·42
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·66	6·30
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·19	6·22

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,600
Bank of India	...	65 c. d.
Bank of Baroda	...	60 c. d.
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank	...	17
Eastern Bank	...	82

MILL SHARES.

Ahmedabad Advance	...	825
Bombay United	...	442 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C.	...	{ pref 170 1-2 ord. 220
Bombay Burmah T. C.	...	887 1-2
Crescent	...	116 1-4
Currimbhai	...	223 3-4
Colaba Land	...	1,487 1-2
David	...	475
Fazulbhai	...	445
Kohinoor	...	755
Khatau Makanji	...	1,380
Manockji Petit	...	1,980
Bhon-Bhon	...	28
New Great Eastern	...	223 3-4
Nagpur	...	1,860
Swadeshi	...	1,470
Standard	...	1,140
Treacher and Co	...	480
Tata Ordi. ...	...	78
Tata Def. ...	...	138

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	...	131 1-4
New Berar	...	502 1-2
New Mofussil	...	807 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry...		695
Central Provinces Ry ...		120 x. d.
Dhond-Baramati Ry	...	116
Sara Sirajgunj Ry	...	25
Tapti	...	590

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	...	18,445	Bales.
Wheat	...	12,020	Cwts.
Linseed	...	5,286	„
Rapeseed	...	240	„
Gingellyseed	...	9,275	„
Poppyseed	...	17	„
Groundnuts	...	12,020	„
Castorseed	...	7,328	„
Rice	...	133,095	„
Myrabollams	...	3,811	„
Cottonseed	...	14,856	„
Mowraseed	...	189	„
Gram	...	912	„
Joowar	...	5,332	„
Maize	...	Nil	„
Barley	...	Nil	„

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellysia s—100 bales cotton waste, Narotam Motee; 140 casks goatskins, Nizamuddin and Co; 442 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cotton waste, Solomon Bros; 27 casks goatskins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ellysia s—60 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 16,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Cairngowan s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.
Algerian s—1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Ellysia s—350 casks goatskins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Ellysia s—5,940 cwts mussoor, 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Ellysia s—400 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 443 bales cotton, K H Kayam and Co.
Algerian s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Ellysia s—2 bales buffalo hides, H M Halim.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—5 cwts curry powder, H Mancherji and Sons; 44 casks goatskins, Nizamuddin and Co; 3 cwts cardomons, Bauer and Krause; 1,900 cwts cottonseed oil cake, The Indian Cotton oil Co; 80 cwts shellac, C Hammel; 420 cwts chutney, M Poonjaji and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Badminton s—2,200 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.
Manchester Civilian s—10,000 cwts cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.
Ventmoor s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Picton s—1,499 cwts groundnuts, Sanday and Co; 6,200 castorseed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co.
Chupra s—2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,500 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
Bramton s—5 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.
Holtby s—2,000 cwts tilseed, M B Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAVRE.

Holtby s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 310 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 1,075 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Holtby s—330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Ada s—140 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, Pule and Co.
Ariadni Irene s—220 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 110 bales cotton, H Campbell and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,045 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru s—100 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co; 1,800 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 800 bales cotton, H Gokuldass and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales cotton, Brusi and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG

Penang Maru s—600 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—FEB. 12.

Steamer City of Bombay from Liverpool. Agents Kilick Nixon and Co.—252 cases candles, 16 cases tiles, 920 cask China clay, 12 barrels copperas, 50 kegs soda crystals, 253 bags soda ash, 200 kegs bicarbonate of soda, 84 kegs bicarbonate of potash, 25 cases carbonate of ammia, 20 kegs boric acid, 25 barrel rosins, 5 cases locks, 327 bundles buckets, 325 hogsheads ale, 55 cases wine, 703 cases 13 hogsheads 3 casks whisky, 265 drums 5 barrels oil, 5 bottles mineral oil, 7 cases 35 bales jute cloth, 11 cases 157 bales paper, 140 barrels coal tar, 160 drums 685 kegs colour, 100 barrels 71 casks pitch, 23 bags nuts, 80 bags starch, 85 cases confectionery, 16 casks paraffine wax, 106 casks toilet soap, 24 barrels 263 cases 1,588 boxes soap, 28 barrels tallow, 2,487 cases 894 bales cotton goods, 54 cases 218 bales cotton yarn, 5 cases cotton and silk goods, 5 cases cotton and linen goods, 4 cases cotton and woollen goods, 1 case linen goods, 2 cases silk yarn, 11 cases 3 barrels woollen goods, 58 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 21 cases umbrellas.
Steamer Bahadur from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—93 bags coffee, 100 bundles 122 jothas coir yarn, 1 case medicines, 111 bags cocoanuts, 499 robins 271 bags 40 jothas copra, 83 bags turmeric, 1,641 bags rice, 67 bags goatskins, 248 bundles gunnies, 13 casks linseed oil, 719 bales hessein cloth, 203 drums 320 kegs paint, 19 bales paper, 10 boxes varnish, 2 bundles fish maws, 1 bag crotain seed, 13 bags chillies, 111 bundles cardamoms, 1,752 bags ginger, 10 baskets ginger, 981 bags paper, 333 half chests 35 chests 17 cases tea, 10 cases cigars, 100 bales cotton raw, 2 cases cotton goods, 12 bags sandal wood.
Steamer Elysia from Liverpool,) Agents W and A Graham and Co.—10 casks tiles, 301 cases candles, 40 cases medicine, 3 cases drugs, 250 cases bath bricks, 13 barrels sulphate of alluminum, 13 cases sulphuric acid, 15 casks chloride of zinc, 20 bags glanbar salt, 1 cask bicorbonate of potash.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 7th February 1914 :—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 7th Feb. 1914.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2855·31	2097300	31812632	33909932
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·88	50000	890069	940069
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	2900	51650	54550
Total...	3021·48	2150200	32754351	34904551
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 7th Feb. 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2789·69	2044512	29895617	31940129
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	44575	837101	881676
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	2794	51640	54434
Total...	2955·86	2091881	30784358	32876239
Increase or Decrease.				
G.I.P.Ry.	+ 65·62	+52788	+191701	+196980
A.D.C.Ry	...	+ 5425	+ 52968	+ 58393
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	...	+ 106	+ 10	+ 116

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Dec., 1913.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

AN ABNORMAL MONSOON.

The 66th half-yearly general meeting of the East Indian Railway Company was held on January 22 at the Cannon-street Hotel, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Gardiner, R. E., the deputy chairman, presiding in the absence of the chairman, Sir Frederick R. Upcott, K. C. V. O., C. S. I., who is in India on a visit of inspection.

The Secretary (Mr. Charles W. Young) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman, in the course of his address, said :—The report and accounts are for the period April 1 to September 30, 1913, and are the first prepared under the new arrangement by which we have made our half-years synchronize with the official instead of the calendar year. The first half of our year, therefore, does on this occasion and will always in future cover the whole of the monsoon period, and the initial period of the new practice has coincided with a monsoon of great severity in Lower Bengal, which was visited by spells of abnormal rainfall, causing disastrous floods. These are referred to in paragraph 36 of the report. It is gratifying to be able to record that we were able to afford material assistance towards securing prompt relief to the distressed population. During the interruption of through traffic we were much helped by our neighbours, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, to whom our acknowledgments are due. In another way this rainy season has had a prejudicial effect on our railway, for the rainfall which was so excessive in Bengal was irregular in Upper India, and has resulted in a failure of the corps over a large portion of the United Provinces above Cawnpore. The prospect of scarcity of supplies over a large area, combined with a slackening in the European demand, checked the Indian export trade, which, of course, reacted on the prosperity and general business of the country, naturally affecting railway earnings, and this affords, I think, the general explanation of the diminution in our gross receipts as compared with the corresponding period, which was one of a good normal monsoon and of almost unprecedented general prosperity.

"THE NEXT BEST" RECORD FIGURES.

Although the figures we have to lay before you are not as good as those of 1912, they are the next best record and are far from being unsatisfactory, as the dividend which we shall ask you presently to declare, I think, fairly establishes. It is one of £1 5s. per cent., making, with the guaranteed interest, a total of £3 5s. for the half-year—the same distribution as in the second half of 1912. The earnings of the coaching traffic exceeded those for the corresponding period of 1912, the third-class traffic being specially satisfactory. The average charge for all classes of passengers works out to about one-fifth of a penny per passenger mile—a figure always worthy of notice. The reduction in gross receipts was in the goods traffic, and is fully explained in the report.

We are pushing on as rapidly as we can with the various measures which are being taken to increase our facilities for dealing with the growing requirements of the traffic of Calcutta, and we are promised large allotments of funds for the vigorous prosecution of our programme. In this connexion a very important Commission has just been appointed by the Government of Bengal (December 11, 1913). Very valuable and important results may reasonably be trusted to result from their investigations of the important subjects which they are empowered to deal with. Amongst the new requirements which the Board feel are urgently needed outside of Calcutta and its immediate neighbourhood is the provision of a bridge over the Ganges at Mokameh, where we exchange a very large traffic with the Bengal and North-Western Railway by means of a wagon ferry. Despite disadvantages, the material condition of the population, even in the worst districts, is probably sufficiently good to enable them to tide over one bad season. Our approximate result so far show us to be considerably behind the corresponding date in 1913, but I see no reason to anticipate anything but quite a good result of the current half-year's working. He concluded by proposing the adoption of the report.

Mr. Frederick M. Halliday seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and the dividend mentioned was afterwards approved on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir David M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL POWERS.

The Chairman afterwards said :—The next matter on which I have to say a few words is the resolution in which your assent is asked to your board of directors' being authorized from time to time, as they may be required by the Secretary of State in Council, to raise additional capital for the undertaking. The powers under the assents accorded in similar resolutions, the last passed in December, 1909, are not yet exhausted, there being a balance of £2,450,000. As you are probably well aware, however, the company has been and is financed by advances from the Secretary of State in Council. These advances amounted on September 30 last to Rs. 5,18,19,468, or, in sterling, say, £3,454,631. At the present date, it is estimated that this has increased to over £4,000,000. As we may be at any time required to replace these advances by a debenture issue, and though, as far as we are aware, there is no immediate prospect of any large issue, the Board feel it is proper that they should hold your authority to the extent of a reasonable margin over the total amount of the present advances, so they are asking you to add to your previous authority to the extent of £3,000,000. The transaction is a mere matter of business. He concluded by proposing the resolution.

The Right Hon. Lord Kilbracken, G.C.B., seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the agent and the staff in India and at home terminated the proceedings.

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R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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	=say	£4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000
	=say	£ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
	=say	£2,455,000
		7,655,000

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CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

THE LADIES' DOUBLES HANDICAP.

Quite a number of spectators assembled at the Bombay Gymkhana to witness the match between Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs (scr.) and Mrs. Moberly and Mrs. Busch +15·3 in the ladies' handicap doubles played on Thursday afternoon.

Although receiving a considerable handicap, Mrs. Moberly and Mrs. Busch were unable to put up much of a fight against their opponents who played a steady game. In the first set they soon took the lead by winning the first two games, and at the end of the seventh game held an advantage of three games. Mrs. Moberly and Mrs. Busch then knocked off some of their deficit by winning two games, but lost the set—6-4. Matters were fairly level for the first five games of the second set, but after this Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs had matters fairly well their own way and won —6-3.

RESULT :—

Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs scr. Mrs. Moberly and Mrs. Busch +15·3	Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs 6—4, 6—3
Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne +15·3 Mrs. Porrie and Mrs. Margobouth +15·3	Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne.
Mrs. Cave and Mrs. Cocke +15 Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Reynolds—30	Mrs Cocke & Mrs. Cave 6—3, 6—4
Mrs. Portlock and Miss Ginn scr. Mrs. Nelson and Miss Greenside +15	Mrs. Nelson & Miss Greenside

The match this evening will be between Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Gibbs and Miss Osborne and Miss A. Osborne in the semi-final round at 5-30 p.m.

THE MARRYATT CUP.

One match was played off on the Gymkhana Courts in the competition for the Marryatt Cup on Thursday afternoon, Nicholson defeating Marryatt in two sets—6-3, 6-2. Marryatt started badly by losing his service without scoring a point, but retaliated by winning Nicholson's service in a similar manner. The next two games were well contested, but Nicholson won both. Marryatt then won his service and Nicholson further increased his lead to 5-2 by winning the sixth and seventh games and he eventually won the set —6-3. The winner did not experience much opposition in the second set, as Marryatt only won two games, Nicholson improving his play as the game progressed.

S. Calvocoressi A. Boyes	
Capt. H. S. Hutchinson F. Portlock	
N. Marryatt M. Ferrers Nicholson	Nicholson 6—3, 6—2.
M. N. Hogg Capt. F. H. James	
L. S. Bartlett R. D. England	
G. E. Fuge L. B. Heemskirk	
R. L. Sherbrooke G. J. Fletcher	
E. J. Banbury Major E. R. Preston	

This evening, at 5-30, England meets Bartlett, and on Monday Captain James meets Hogg and Major Preston plays Bunbury.

INDIAN CAVALRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Feb. 12.

Four games in the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament were played off this afternoon in the presence of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and a very large gathering of Delhi society.

Two games at one time were played on adjoining grounds. The game between the 15th and 13th Lancers was not a very close one, and the 15th nearly all through had the best of it.

The teams were as follows:—15th Lancers:—Mr. Berrington, Captains Baddely and Clarke and Major Hallowes (back). 13th Lancers:—Messrs. Birds and Lucas, Jamadar Nath Singh and Colonel Lasken (back).

The other game was between the 8th Cavalry and the 9th Hodson's Horse. This was a splendid tussle characterized by hard galloping and driving the ball, and there was little to choose between the two teams. The two backs especially showed out conspicuously. At full time the score was three goals all, but in an extra chukker, which was played, the 9th won.

The teams were :—8th Cavalry:—Major Becher, Mr. B. Hudson, Captain Fethertonehaugh and Col. Chaplin (back). 9th Hodson's Horse:—Mr. T. Corbett, Captain Fraser, Mr. Vigors and Capt. J Atkinson (back).

One of the second series of games was equally exciting. This was between the 18th and 19th Lancers. The two teams played a hard and fast game from first to last, and here also the issue was not decided until after extra time had been played. The score was six all at the call of time, and on extra time being played, the 19th scored the winning point.

The teams were:—18th K. G. O. Lancers :—Mr. Railston, Captain Marsh, Capt. Gwatkin and Mr. A Brook (back). 19th Lancers:—Capt Howell, Mr Muir, Mr. Blane and Col. Taylor (back).

The other game played concurrently with this was not so interesting. It was between the 28th Cavalry and the 32nd Lancers. The following were the teams : —28th Cavalry:—Captains Nisbet, Walker, Krayer and Marshall (back). 32nd Lancers:—Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sherwood-Smith, Captain Ferguson-Pollock and Mr. Walker (back).

The Lancers had the best of the game till in the second half, when the Cavalry began to play up, but it was too late and the 32nd Lancers won by five goals to three.

BOMBAY RACES 1914.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR SATURDAY.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—About 1 mile 1 furlong.—Kempion 10-4, Mayfowl 9-10, Shining Way 9-9, Criton 9-0, Lumination 8-11, Hilarity 8-9, Matchlock 8-5, Pretty Good Sort 8-1, Valerius 7-13, Wayward and Wild 7-10, Meddling 7-7, Hamara 7-3, Soultline 7-2, Refresher 7-2, Flying Fish 6 0.

THE IMPORTERS HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.—Smirk 10-2, Meddling 10-1, Satellite 9-1, Arkangelo 9-0, Borgie 8-2, Impecunious 7-9, Cherrywood 7-8, Lady Douglas 7-5, Molly S. 7-3, Seigaurie 7-2, Lord Robert 6-6.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—About 1 1-4 miles. Sweden 9-12, Soomsam 9-2, Ajmer 8-11, British King 8-5, Guinea Merchant 8-1, Grey Ghost II 8-0, Mysore 8-0, German Silver 7-12, Nafa 7-11, Rashid Pasha 7-8, Last Chance 7-8, Kokab 7-8, Alwar 6-7, Makbul 6-0.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—1 1-2 miles.—Gold Fish II, Regent, Dhaman, Money Gold, Real Gold, Black Malik, Good Gold, Young Hyderi, Nakib, Valens, Sir Knight, and Bhatty Chief.

THE TOWLE MESURIER PLATE.—About 7 furlongs.—Ream, Abdul Malik, Raspberry, Malster, Gafal, Master Bill, Young Majub and Malayeb.

THE MELTON PLATE.—3 furlongs.—Engine, Kaiser, Red Silk, Progress, Balkan Prince, Khailan, Navigator, Buttercup, Fareed Beg, Guldasta, Chaser, Faleh Khan, Stable Boy, Saidan, Pepul, Ambassador, and Naimava.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—6 furlongs.—Chobham, Kempion, Polish and Primrose Morn.

BOMBAY HUNT.

TWO GOOD RUNS YESTERDAY.

H.E. Lady Willingdon was present at the meet near the Rifle Butts yesterday. There were two other ladies amongst the field of 50.

It seemed hardly light enough when the Master led the pack away to draw. Hounds, however, had gone quite a short distance when they picked up the line of a jack, and in the semi-light hustled along the scent parallel with the pipe. The jack cut over to the nullah, along which he sped for a while, and suddenly turning to the right made his way through the market gardens opposite Sahar church, and led the pack across the Bamanwadi valley and on towards the Backwater. Not feeling inclined to cross, he set his course for Caleena, over the flats at the side of the Backwater. Coming to the *cul de sac* between Caleena village and the Backwater, which was a broad expanse of water at this point, he had no choice but to make his way across to Kurla, the field having to come back and go over the Black Bridge, and round the creek across some very stoney going until they eventually landed on the road. The pack were loated in a wood beyond the village, where they had run into their jack.

In spite of this long and tortuous run, hounds were still as fresh as ever and a sharp return was made to Sahar, where another jack was soon set afield.

Leading the pack round Sahar, and over Chackla hill, this knowing jack made across the flats for the railway passing down through Irla. He got among the wooded country towards Vila Parla, where the hounds ran out of scent. Coming back they found their quarry lying up in a hedge and soon despatched him.

The meet on Sunday will be at Parla.

FOOTBALLER'S LIFE.

DISABLED AND NO TRADE AT THIRTY-TWO.

Samuel Frost, a professional football player, who was incapacitated by an injury to his left knee last year during a match, sued his employers, the Millwall Football and Athletic Company, Limited, at Bow County Court for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The accident occurred on January 29. Frost's salary, £3 10s. per week, continued till the expiration of his agreement in April. The £1 per week compensation was allowed till the end of July. No longer able to play football, which had been his source of livelihood for twelve years, he was now thirty-two years of age, his counsel said, and had never learned a trade.

"Football is a comparatively short life," suggested counsel.

The applicant said he had no summer occupation, because he got his pay and usually went to the sea-side for those months to brace himself up.

Herbert Lipson, manager of the Millwall Football Club, said not one man in a thousand was able to play football after thirty. Bloomer, of Derby County, and Meredith and the witness himself were exceptions. Clubs were demanding younger men. Frost was given a benefit last season.

Judge Smily awarded £1 per week and Mr. Skeggs, one of the directors of the club, said he would undertake to pay the full costs of an operation to Frost's knee and all expenses connected with it.

CALCUTTA MOTOR-CYCLE RACE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

At a meeting of motor-cyclists yesterday, it was decided to run off, on the 28th instant, the race from Calcutta to Gya, 290 miles, for which the Maharaja of Tikari has offered prizes of Rs. 1,500. The race will be run in two classes, one under 3 1/2 horse-power and one over. Petrol depots will be established at Asansol, 139 miles, and Bulwa 250 miles. Entries are coming in well.

BACK PLAY IN RUGBY.

FAMOUS HARLEQUIN'S LECTURE.

A large audience, including many famous past and present players of the Rugby game attended at Carr's Restaurant to hear Mr. A. D. Stoop, of Rugby, Oxford, and England, and the Harlequins' captain, lecture on the art of defence and attack in back play.

Mr. Rowland Hill, who was in the chair, said that the idea of giving lectures to players had emanated from Mr. Ernest Prescott, and had been approved by the Rugby Union. He was delighted to see that the standard of play with the big clubs was higher than ever, but what pleased him most was the growing popularity of Rugby among the juniors. He found that where a small club had in the past turned out two teams they were now turning out three, four, and often six teams. This augured well for the future of the game. In addition there was more vitality in the play than before. In introducing the lecturer, Mr. Hill described Mr. Stoop as one of the most brilliant players ever associated with the game. He was not only a keen player, but also a deep thinker, and had made his play an art.

Mr. Stoop, who was enthusiastically greeted, said he did not propose to give away any secrets. What he intended to do was to enumerate styles of play, and to show the advantages and disadvantages of each. Play had become much faster of recent years, and with this speeding up the importance of the stand-off half was obvious, for upon him fell the duty of originating most of the attacks.

With regard to full-back play, Mr. Stoop said that he regarded the play of Johnston as near ideal as possible. Johnston's method was to turn on his heel as he picked up the ball, thus shielding it, and at the same time gaining a couple of yards. The ideal game for a full back was not only to nurse his own forwards by kicking into touch as far up the field as possible, but also to tire the opposing forwards. The chief thing for a stand-off half was to always keep his three-quarters in sight, so that he could pass to advantage after having drawn the opposing three-quarters on to him. It was also most important for him to know what the men behind him were capable of, and to pass accordingly. He should always seek to vary his method of attack—in fact, always try to do something different.

Mr. Stoop said that he noticed among his audience many players of first-class rank. Of those he asked indulgence, for he did not for a moment expect that he could teach them anything. He simply laid down the principles that he developed in the interests of the game, and that had been found successful in the Rugby of the Harlequins.

POONA REGATTA.

WINNER OF THE JUNIOR SCULLS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, Feb. 12.

Several more heats were rowed off this afternoon in continuation of the Annual Regatta of the Royal Connaught Boat Club.

Two good races were witnessed in the Junior Fours over a-half mile course. In the first the Dorset Regiment's crew beat the Deccan College crew, it being the latter's second appearance in these annual fixtures. They were a much lighter crew than the Dorsets, but nevertheless rowed pluckily throughout. In the other race the Royal Artillery beat the 105th Light Infantry by two lengths.

In the Service Fours, three-quarter mile, the Indian Army beat the Cameron Highlanders in a close finish, and the Royal Engineers disposed of the R. A. M. C., somewhat easily by 2 lengths.

In the Senior Sculls semi-finals, Wilson beat Bacon, and Deane beat Sarson.

In the Junior Sculls final, Clemson led throughout and won easily from Reid.

BOXING.

THE SUGGESTED JOHNSON v. LANGFORD MATCH.

It is regrettable to hear (says the *Times*) that those responsible for the management of the National Sporting Club, which has done so much to revive and reform professional boxing in England, are trying to arrange a contest between Johnson and Langford for the world's championship. If such a contest were to take place, all the good that the club has done for the advancement of the game would be undone at once; the general belief that only the sportsmanlike, well-conducted boxer is countenanced there would be confuted, and the high position the club has gained—it is looked upon at home and abroad as the M.C.C. of professional boxing—would be irretrievably lost. If the match were arranged, however, it is very probable that the force of public opinion would prevent it being staged—just as it ended Johnson's recent engagement to appear at a London music-hall.

In the opinion of many who cannot be accused of lack of interest in professional boxing, the National Sporting Club will remain under a cloud until the public is officially informed that Johnson's presence will not be tolerated there.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

Jack Johnson's proposed visit to Hanley to give a sparring match has (says the Press Association) raised a storm of protest throughout North Staffordshire, numerous letters from all classes of the community having been addressed to the local Press in opposition.

The Local Territorial officers having refused the use of the drill hall, the old Port Vale football ground was announced as the venue. The letting of this place has now been cancelled, and Johnson, at the present moment, (January 22) is without a place for the proposed exhibition.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

OXFORD START WORK.

An Old Blue writes in the *Daily Telegraph* (January 20) :—

The Oxford president, Mr. Wigins, who was at one time credited with the intention of starting work within a few days of his rival at Cambridge, has followed the precedent of recent years in giving them a full week's start. The chief reason of this has, of course, very little to do with actual training or oarsmanship, but with the fact that at Oxford the undergraduates have only to be in residence for forty-two nights in order to qualify for the keeping of a term. And as they have better water to practise on, they can prepare themselves the more easily for the final stages of practice, when they shall have left the University city for the lower reaches of the Thames.

Starting work on Friday last with a more or less experimental crew, they are not likely to produce anything like a representative boat for a fortnight or three weeks at least, for the difficulty of deciding what places have to be filled with new material, and who shall fill them, is more than ever great this year. Of old Blues there are in residence no fewer than eight, in the president himself; the secretary, E. D. Horsfall, last year's stroke; A. H. M. Wedderburn, R. P. Hankinson, Dr. H. K. Ward, C. E. Tinne, last year's spare man who rowed in 1911 and 1912, F. A. H. Pitman, who rowed in 1912, and R. E. Burgess. But of these it is very improbable that Tinne, who strained his heart somewhat through not taking a rest after his very strenuous Henley, where he competed in two races daily, most of which were very closely fought out, or Burgess, who is working at short notice for a post abroad, will be called upon to row, though at a pinch the latter would probably come forward.

THE CREW.

The experimental crew was seated in the following order:—

	St.	lb.
S. H. MacCulloch, Trinity (bow).	11	2
2. J. B. Kinglesley, Exeter	12	5
3. H. L. Gaillebaud, Oriel... ...	12	5
4. B. Bardekin, New College	11	13½
5. G. B. Taylor, Trinity	13	3
*6 A. H. M. Wedderburn, Balliol ...	13	2½
7. G. W. Tetherington, Queen's ...	12	7½
R. W. Fletcher, Balliol (stroke)...	11	7
J. O. Walker, New College (cox).	8	8

*Old Blue.

All of these oarsmen were seen training in the trial eights last term save Wedderburn, the only Old Blue included, so that not very much more is to be learned about them until they, or, rather, some of them, are seen rowing in the company of the more experienced men, and it may be taken for granted that the present work is undertaken more with the object of securing that those who will be ultimately included shall be tried under the best circumstances of fitness of condition for themselves.

The most serious question, as I pointed out last week, for the authorities is the filling of the stroke and seventh thwarts, for there is no one obviously cut out to fill either, though in the former case there are three possible candidates. Of these the most probable is Pitman, but in his case there is only his remarkable stroking of the new College eight last summer to go upon, when he kept his boat at the head of the river night after night, though chased all over the course by a powerful Magdalen crew. Good as his performance was then, it does not necessarily mark him out as a stroke of a University crew, no more than the fact that he has the same blood in his veins as two famous strokes would warrant his inclusion. His great fault would seem to be that, lacking, to a great extent, dash, he would be unlikely to be able to obtain a turn of speed out of his crew at a crisis, and especially at the start, but against this he has proved himself, both on the running track and the river, to possess a sound heart and great staying power.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

The other two candidates are Horsfall, last year's stroke, and Fletcher, who has now stroked three trials. Horsfall's victory last spring was a personal triumph from the point of view of his strength and determination, but his judgment and capacity for leadership were not so apparent as his endurance, with the result that he took more out of himself than he got out of his crew. Fletcher, on the other hand, has life and dash, and can hustle his crew along, but he lacks in length and steadiness, which are so essential for the Putney to Mortlake course.

However, the fact that Professor Bourne, who will take up the coaching as soon as the president occupies his seat, if not sooner, has been "schooling" Horsfall and Pitman in a tub pair would point to a possible solution.

Neither of the 7's in the trials, Millebrand nor Titherington—who is the son of the stroke of 1887—looked as if they had the capacity to fill so important a seat; but Kindersley, the son of the famous double Blue of the early eighties, appeared to have the makings of a stylist in him. The chief failing was a lack of sharpness into the water, which he might find easier to remedy lower down in the boat than three, where he rowed last term. But it is doubtful whether he will be able to develop sufficiently this year, for he is young, and has not had a long experience of rowing as yet. With four other Old Blues, and such a candidate as G. B. Taylor, the stroke of the Canadian crew, who, if not particularly finished is yet a splendid worker, and seems to be adaptable, the president should not have much difficulty in completing his crew.

WORK AT CAMBRIDGE.

Preparatory work has been proceeding steadily at Cambridge, but the order remains much the same as last week. Garnett Botfield, the stroke, fell ill and retired, and his place was eventually taken by D. I. Day, whilst the heavy-weight, Livingston, has moved up the boat to seven. No Blues have as yet taken their seats, and until they do, no serious work is likely to be attempted. The crew rowed on Saturday in the following order :—

	St.	lb.
E. A. Carrington, Christ's (bow).	11	6
2. R. Gould, Jesus	11	13
3. A. Swann, Trinity Hall ...	11	12½
4. E. A. Fiddian, Emmanuel ...	12	11
5. K. G. Garnett, First Trinity ...	13	9
6. J. A. Ritson, First Trinity ...	13	5½
7. G. C. Livingston, Jesus ...	13	5
D. I. Day, Lady Margaret (stroke)	11	1
N. J. Rich, First Trinity (cox.)	9	0

FLOWER FAMINE.

SCARCER THAN FOR TWENTY YEARS.

GIRL SELLERS STARVING.

English housewives are lamenting the continuance and unprecedented severity of the famine in cut flowers from which they have been suffering since Christmas.

Along the Riviera and in other flowerfarming districts of Southern Europe the soft airs and plentiful sunshine of December produced early crops, which made a great glut of table flowers in the Christmas markets. Then, upon the demantled flower fields suddenly came icy floats from the Russian steppes to stop further production, with the result that not a tithe of the customary consignments of flowers from the South of France are at present reaching England.

Wealthy people can decorate their tables and rooms from their own green houses, but the mistress of the smaller house depends at this season of the year almost entirely on the cheap and abundant market in foreign flowers in London. In mail week florists told their customers that flowers were scarcer than they had known for twenty years. The scarcity of narcissi was perhaps the most severely felt form of the famine.

Instead of being able to buy a bunch of a dozen blooms for 2d., women found themselves being asked 6d. for a beggarly bunch of half a dozen—a sixfold increase in price. Mimosa, too, which should be very cheap and plentiful just now, could not be got except at the prohibitive price of 1s. for a small bunch, and even at that was nearer green in colour than the familiar pale yellow.

Tulips, instead of being a shilling for a good-sized bunch, were half a crown a dozen, and chrysanthemums, usually to be purchased for a penny or twopence a bloom, cost fourpence and sixpence. Violets were equally dear, and marguerites had gone up 400 per cent; while for carnations fourpence or sixpence a bloom was asked, and lilac was hardly to be got at all.

Many women bought small pots of homegrown flowers, such as hyacinths, cyclamens, and primulas, and greater numbers still made shift with artificial flowers, which the hawkers in the poorer suburbs were selling in great quantities.

All over the country the street sellers of flowers have been suffering great hardships from the failure of their trade. A Birmingham correspondent reports that 200 flower girls and their dependents are on the verge of starvation for lack of flowers to sell, and funds have been locally raised for the relief of many cases of acute distress.

In the country towns there is not the ready supply of artificial flowers which is available in the present emergency for the London street sellers, but the volume of business that can be done in these is very small in comparison with the street sale of natural blooms, and the London flower girls are experiencing very hard times.

FRENCH ROLE IN HISTORY.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY MOVEMENTS.

His Excellency the French Ambassador presided at a lecture delivered at the London School of Economics by Professor Mantoux, on "Le role de la France dans les grands mouvements du 19eme siecle." In introducing the lecturer, M. Paul Cambon said: "It was with the greatest pleasure that I consented to preside over the lecture which is to be delivered by Professor Mantoux, who lectures on history in the London University, as I felt sure of the sympathetic reception which would be given to the remarkable talents of the lecturer. Professor Mantoux has published a book on the history of the working-classes in England during the eighteenth century. It is a work at once historical and economic, which, like other works of M. Mantoux, is exactly in accordance with the aim of this institution, which promotes the study of problems relating to economic and political life.

M. Mantoux will explain to you the part played by France in the great European movements of the nineteenth century. Many lectures, many books, would be necessary to deal with this subject. But as M. Mantoux is a professor endowed with fine talent, he will be able to condense his ideas into a lecture of an hour.

Professor Mantoux, who was loudly cheered on rising, thanked the audience for the reception given to him. "I know," he said, "that this mark of esteem is not addressed to me alone; it is also and especially addressed to that scientific school which, in the course of a generation, has transformed in France the study and teaching of history. Forty years ago, although she had produced a Guizot, a Michelet, a Tocqueville, France was tributary to Germany for the patient methods of research and criticism. Since then, by unrelaxed labour, France has been enabled once more to create a school in her turn.

In founding the chair of French history at the University, the London County Council has given a striking proof of the interest taken by the English nation in the history of her neighbour, to which she is united after centuries of rivalry by such happy ties of friendship.

Professor Mantoux said that amongst the peoples of the world there was perhaps no other so humane—the word being used in its widest and most objective sense—as the French. Their ideas and examples have a power and an influence which make them beloved or hated all over the world. The secret of the force of these ideas and examples lies in the extreme lucidity of the forms in which they are stated and the integrity with which they are carried to the utmost of their logical consequences.

The lecturer gave illustrations of his thesis in recalling the part played by France in the scientific, economic, sociological, and religious movements of the nineteenth century. France, owing to the character of her people, has given cogency to the world-ideas by affording to them a clear and comprehensive expression, and by not shirking the danger of putting them to the test of experience. That is the glorious part she has the duty to play also in the future.

THE HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST, FEB. 11.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Lisha Davar.
For Judgment.

223-06—Payne The Advocate-General of Bombay v Moosa Haji Hasham, Bhaishanker.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

747-13—Bick M R and Co, Tilookchand Kalianmal v Haridas Morarji and anr., Madh K and Ch.

Testamentary Suit.

9-13—Jehangir, Hurbai widow v Ahmed Haji Kadur Dina and anr Mulla.

1268-12—Madh. K and Ch., Jamnadas Mathuradas vs Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H and Co.

For Postponement.

230-13—Khund. L and M, Babulal Bhagwandas vs Alli Mahomed Gulam Hoosein, Manecklal and Tyabji.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr. vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and ors., Wadia G and Co, Peat R K and Co.

877-13—Mancherjhs, Aminabai and anr vs Ebrahim Haji Cassum and anr, Mulla.

914-13—Edgelow H B, Khan and anr vs P D Khan and ors, Wadia.

964-13—Payne, Khalizabai widow vs Mahomed Hoosein Abdul Hoosein Devji, Jehangir.

1049-13—Patell, Ismail Salehmahomed vs Fazul Ibrahim, Ardeshir.

1086-13—Ardeshir, Bena Botiji vs Kanji Mowji Edgelow.

997-13—Payne, The Credit Bank of India Ltd vs Alexandra Aga Beg and anr, In Person.

1029-13—Tyabji, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Bai Kuverbhai Madhowji.

1148-13—Captain Dhanjibhoy Bomanji vs Hari Luxman Patell, Nanu.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1154-14—Motichand—Abdul Hoosein Sultanji v Mahomedally Abdulji, Payne.

560-11—Payne, Mathuradas Callianji and Co vs Amratlal Virchand, Shamrad.

740-13—Jamsetji, Rakhia Sultan vs Shalebhoy Ebrahim, Little.

512-12—Jehangir M and S, Bayabai widow v Abdulla Joosab and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormasji Billimoria, M B Chothia Pest R K and Co.

772-13—Soonderdas and Co, Sobhagchand Nagin-chand v Chandilal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P and P.

767-13—Rustomji and Co, Pestonji Sorabji Master v Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla.

757-13—Bhai K and G, Hirachand Sakaram v Shavchand Dharmsey and ors, Manchersha and N.

809-13—Bick M R and Co, Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

830-13—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Tullokchand v The Albert Press Co, Ld Little and Co Bhaishanker K and G

688-13—Soonderdas and Co, Rose Kate Correa v Thomas William De' Almeida, Daphtary F and D

99-13—Smatham B and Co, Bablibai v Dewarkbai, widow and ors, D J Mantri Khanderao L and M.

249-13—Bhai K and G, The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v Motilal Chunilal, Malvi. H M & R,

601-13—Rustomji, Mathuradas Gordhandas v Ranchordas Kallianji, Mansukhlal.

Before the Honble Mr. Justice Macleod.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1219-12—Malvi, Bansidhar Lachminarayen vs Jwalaprasad Gayaprasad, Ardeshir.

68-13—Payne, The Bombay Hazaj S N Co of India Ltd (in Liquidation) vs. Goolamhoosain, Assaji Tajbhoy, Bicknell.

805-13—Suraj Malkanji Pragji vs Premji Vallabhdas Ardeshir.

1022-12—Wadia, The Eastern Bank of India Ld vs N Gokaldas and Co, Payne.

496-13—Payne, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed vs Haji Sidick Haji, Mahomed.

947-13—Patell, Gujanand Moreshwar vs Vithal Anant.

286-17—Tyabji, Keshavlal Gopuldas vs Kundanmall Indumall, Captain.

1119-12—Man H M & Co, Rahim Meheralli vs Meheralli Hamir, Manch & N.

246-12—Matu J & M, R D Sethna v Bibi Fatma Sultan Alias Bibi Koochuck, Sham M & H.

1304-12—Amin & D, Chaganlal Ambaram vs Sha Govind Kerson, Payne & Co.

975-12—Bhmji & Co, Harakhbai widow vs Ludha Lakhamsey, Manecklal & T.

1323-12—Khurd L & M, Choonilal Lalchand v Motilal Raghoonathdas, Bhai K & G.

571-13—Ard H D & Co, Purshotam Padamsey and anr. v Bhaidas Kaliandas & anr, Manch & N.

1023-12—Motichand & D, Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v Chunilal Chotalal & Co a firm, Surajmal & Co.

373-12—Rajh N & Co, Nanubai v. Bhunabai widow & ors, Juda and S Mah & D

For Postponement.

638-11—Surajmal & Co, Ambalal Virc and v Virchand Jaichand & anr, Khund L & M Jeh G & B.

299-13—Jehangir M & S, Cowasji Nus erwanji Doctor v. Peroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadershaw & D, Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhoy Ardesher Pochkhanawalla Jehangir & D.

221-12—Matu J & M, Haji Sultanali Shastry v. Bibi Fatwa Sultan Alias Bibi Koochick Sham M & H.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 13th Feb., 1914.

TO PURCHASE RELIGIOUS PEACE.

Mr. Carnegie's philanthropies have always been of the spectacular kind and, consequently, have not infrequently failed to accomplish their purpose. It would be ungracious, perhaps, to suggest that they are the less welcome, if only because they represent the impulse of generosity that does so much to soften and humanise the amenities of life. But we confess to a certain amount of misgiving on reading of the gift of half a million sterling "to promote peace among the churches of the world." With the motive underlying this gift there can be no quarrel, but the object is chimerical and, moreover, may furnish another weapon for those who in a material and unbelieving age contemn religion and regard cynically all who acknowledge its sway. And, after all, it would not be unreasonable to argue that religious unity cannot be purchased. It is rarely possible to achieve unanimity even in temporal affairs when tangible pecuniary profit will accrue from it; in religious matters it will be more difficult. But even if it were possible, the staunchest champion of Christian reunion would be forced to admit that if the ideal is not powerful enough to win men through the love of it, it has been conceived falsely and has been given an inflated value. It is possible, of course, that with his gift of money Mr. Carnegie will present a carefully thought-out propaganda further-reaching in its operation than any yet inaugurated by existing agencies. But even so, it must be remembered that the spirit of sectarianism is an ingrained characteristic of the mind of man, and is also the logical culmination of centuries of intellectual activity and free exercise of the will. It is easy to say, and it is easy to get some people to believe it, that, in matters of religious belief so long as men will agree on the essential things the rest need not count. But this is not always true unfortunately; to many sincere thinkers such a statement would involve the idea of dishonesty, of purchasing peace with the price of intellectual independence, and of sacrificing principle. In the churches there are gulfs which may never be bridged. Sacramentalism as the sole vehicle of grace will never yield to the doctrine of free and untrameiled approach, and *vice versa*; and even in the so-called Free Churches there are divergencies on points of detail which must inevitably continue to exercise an influence in the direction of disunion. The facts must be accepted as they are; they cannot be forged to suit the aspirations of a particular school, and if the facts of religion were not eternal, then religion must cease to be regarded as the child of inspiration. Aspirations, from their very nature, are temporary; and desirable though the "reunion" of all Christian people may be, those who most yearn for it will do well to count the cost, lest, in achieving their desire, they whittle away the uncompromising and persistent faith which led the pioneers of Christianity cheerfully to give up life itself, while their enemies stood by and jeered in amazement at their fidelity. Even when it is admitted that the main difficulty in the way of religious peace is only a difference in interpretation, revolutionary finance will not remove it. Revolutionary mentality could be the only remedy, and it is not necessary to dive deep into history to realise that an upheaval of this sort might result in the establishment of a republic of a totally undesirable character.

THE ULSTER QUESTION.

The debate in Parliament on the question of Ulster does not carry us very much further than we were before. Mr. Asquith has once more repeated his willingness to effect a settlement, and Sir Edward Carson has again indulged in heroics. Mr. Redmond's attitude is conciliatory, and in all probability if Ulster were left to herself there would be no difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the difficulties that present themselves. In the course of his speech Mr. Walter Long declared that Sir Edward Carson's firm action and resolute leadership had hitherto prevented a great tragedy. It would probably be more correct to say that if Sir Edward Carson and half a dozen of his lieutenants had refrained from stirring up Ulster a settlement might have been arrived at before now. There is no doubt that a section of the Ulster Protestants honestly believe that they would incur serious risks of oppression if an Irish Parliament were established, notwithstanding the safeguards that have been introduced into the Home Rule Bill. Needless to say, an Irish Parliament could only oppress Ulster by resorting to illegal methods, and public opinion in England would never tolerate anything of the kind. Sir Edward Carson still speaks as if he were an absolute ruler in Ulster. In the debate in the House of Commons he stated that if the exclusion of the Province were proposed it would be his duty to go immediately to Ulster and consult with "the people." The fact that the majority of the Ulster representatives in the House of Commons are opposed to Sir Edward and are strong supporters of Home Rule he carefully ignores, and so do many others who profess to be acquainted with the situation. The reiteration by the Opposition of the demand for a General Election fails to carry conviction. An Opposition is usually anxious for a General Election, which may restore its fortunes and cannot place it in a worse position. Here the party element comes in strongly, and it is not surprising that the idea of appealing to the country is received with amusement by Mr. Asquith and his colleagues. Lord Haldane accurately stated the position when he said in the House of Lords on Wednesday that, though this specific Home Rule Bill had never been before the country, its principles had fairly been discussed. At General Election after General Election, indeed, a majority of members have been returned in favour of Home Rule, and whether the measure be a good one or a bad one it is incorrect to say it has not received the support of the country. It is not too late even now for a compromise to be arrived at which will allay the fears of those Ulster Protestants who have taken up an attitude of hostility towards the establishment of an Irish Parliament. But unless Sir Edward Carson and his coadjutors adopt a less truculent line the task of effecting a settlement may be rendered impossible.

GOVERNMENT AND IRRIGATION.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Irrigation (amending) Bill has been published for information. The most important of the alterations agreed upon is in regard to clause 2 in which provision is now made for an increased period for the submission of objections, and for more extensive publication of notifications and the records-of-right respectively. The Hon. Mr. Godbole has written a minute of dissent in respect of five sections. As regards section 84 he says: "As Government get a considerable revenue from second-class irrigation works and do not spend heavily on their repairs in ordinary years, I consider that the irrigators should be relieved as far as practicable, of their responsibility, sanctioned by long custom, of executing petty repairs. Such repairs as general periodical silt clearances, which cannot be executed and attended to by patkaries and managers, should be made obligatory on the irrigators and the obligation enforced by law. Government should take into consideration the fact that all these second-class irrigation works were originally constructed from private and not from State funds, and the burdens on the irrigators under them should, therefore, be lightened as far as practicable." This is a subject which Mr. Godbole has made peculiarly his own, and in which he has expended a considerable amount of time and energy since he became a member of the Council. The case for the "second-class irrigator" is capable of some argument, it is true; but those, who, with Mr. Godbole, are given to pleading that Government should assume larger responsibility for the maintenance of the irrigation works in question, usually forget that in years that cannot be called "ordinary" the official purse has to be opened somewhat widely; and, considering the benefits conferred, in good times and bad, the present obligations of the irrigators cannot be regarded as unreasonable.

Notes of the Day.

In our issue of the 8th instant we published a report of a case in the Small Causes Court in which it was stated that the defendant contended *inter alia* that "the Maneckji Petit Mills' shares for the January, 1910, vaida had been attempted to be cornered by Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit," We find that Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji Petit's name was introduced into this report through an error, and we have to express our sincere regret that an erroneous statement to the effect that an attempt to corner the shares of the company by Mr. Petit should have appeared in our columns.

In one respect Mr. Sydney Buxton may be regarded as a very suitable man for South Africa in these troublous times; he has in political affairs always exercised discretion, and he may be relied upon to avoid any complication of the delicate situation which awaits him. For instance, in 1905, in deference to the opinions of his constituents in Poplar he abstained from joining the Radical opposition to the Aliens Bill. Mr. Buxton has been best-known hitherto as a hard-working and pains-taking Postmaster General, but he has had some experience of Colonial administration, having been Under Secretary for the Colonies from 1892 to 1895.

The young Shah of Persia, whose coronation will take place in July next, will then have been on the throne almost exactly five years, for what was regarded as an act of abdication by his father, Mahomed Ali, his seeking refuge in the Russian Legation when the Bukhtiari and Nationalist troops entered Teheran, took place on July 15, 1909. The present ruler, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, is now eighteen years of age. According to the Constitution of Persia the Shah must belong to the Shiah faith, and his successor must be his eldest son, or next male in succession, born of a princess of the royal Kajar tribe.

The singular devotion of the Calcutta Brahmin girl, who burned herself rather than allow her parents to be ruined by the payment of the excessive dowry which they had agreed to find for her marriage, will not, it may be hoped, be entirely thrown away. It has made such an impression in Bengal that a beneficial effect may possibly be secured on the Hindu life of that Presidency. A public meeting has been called to consider the marriage dowry system, and, while reform in this matter is part of the propaganda of all social reform societies, the meeting will find an especially encouraging example in Rajputana. Here extravagance in marriage dowries has been prominent, but a society formed with the sole object of remedying this abuse has met with remarkable success.

It is time that serious attention were drawn to the cruelties practised on bullocks and horses in Bombay. Correspondents have expressed themselves strongly on the matter in our columns and there is reason to believe that public opinion in the city is represented by the views they advance. The cruelty does not consist only of actual torture, although this is an unpleasant feature in the matter; but such evils as overloading of carts, badly fitting yokes, and over long hours of work, all contribute to the general burden of draught animals. The suggestion that the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty is under-staffed should be regarded by the Commissioner of Police as a reason for increased activity by the members of his force

A Service paper states that although Lieut.-Colonel A. H. C. Birch, who vacated the command of the Mountain Artillery at Quetta at the end of last month, has been placed on half-pay, it is not anticipated that he will long remain unemployed, for he has seen a large amount of active service. Colonel Birch has been employed in six campaigns altogether, beginning with the Burmese Expedition of 1885-7, and he was Staff Officer to one of the columns in the first Miranzai Expedition of 1891. He was again mentioned in despatches and received a clasp to his medal for his participation in the fighting at Manipur, and in 1892 he took part in the operations in the Chin Hills, Burma. He also served with the Waziristan Expedition, at the Malakand, and in the Swat Valley, including the Relief of Chakdara Fort and the action of Landakai. He also participated in the attack on, and the capture of, the Tanga Pass, for which he received the Brevet of Major and the medal with two clasps.

The statistics of the mortality of Bombay for last week which were published yesterday show that there was very little change in conditions as compared with the previous week. The death rate was 37·37 as against 37·85. The number of deaths from plague in each week was 19, and there was a change of only one in the figure for diseases of the respiratory organs, which are responsible for a greater number of deaths than any other ailment or class of ailments. The principal changes occurred in small-pox, which declined from fifteen to five, and measles which advanced from two to fourteen. Compared, however, with the death-rate in the corresponding week of last year the rate showed a decided increase, from 32·38 to 37·37, but it was practically equal to the quinquennial average, which was 37·29. Births were twenty-two behind the total of the previous week, but showed a marked advance over the corresponding week of last year.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

CONCILIATION BOARDS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

The refusal of Government to accept the motion of Sir Fazulbhoy Cureembhoy Ibrahim for covering the country with a net-work of Conciliation Boards to settle social and religious disputes between Hindus and Moslems has been received with disappointment by the vernacular press. All the Indian members of the Viceroy's Council expressed warm approval of the proposal, and Indian opinion is generally on their side. The idea is attractive, and is calculated to appeal particularly to the emotional East. The Indian mind is known for its subtlety and cuteness, but the critical faculty is in an imperfect state of development, and therefore, we are liable to be swayed by catch-phrases, and by amiable plausibilities and sophistries of which their very authors are blissfully unconscious. Thus it is that most of us have been captivated by the title. "Conciliation Boards," and we feel that their constitution will bring peace, where there is no peace. According to the scheme outlined by Sir Fazulbhoy, these Boards were to be purely elective and to consist of an equal number of Hindus and Moslems. It was proposed to arm them with statutory powers for the purpose of arbitration in inter-racial disputes, and of adopting preventive measures, as a safeguard against an outbreak of disorder. In other words, it was recommended to invest them with some of the powers of the police and the magistracy. The functions and powers of the Boards were to be much wider than their name would imply. They were going to be judicial tribunals, with extra-judicial powers to be exercised at the discretion of the members and which the Executive were bound to carry out. "Once the Board comes to a decision," said Sir Fazulbhoy, "the Executive should enforce it, as best as they can, and in the precautionary measures they may take, they should be guided by the counsels of the Board." The Executive were thus to be subordinate to its will and discretion. Clothed with such wide powers, preventive as well as punitive, civil as well as criminal, the designation proposed for the Boards was fallacious.

SOME DOUBTS AND DIFFICULTIES.

For any success they might achieve, we must take it for granted that these Boards would consist of capable men, sufficiently competent to perform the multifarious duties of their office, and that they would possess the requisite public spirit for the fearless and conscientious discharge of their responsibilities. It should also be pre-supposed that the people would evince a decided preference for these tribunals above those now provided and that their decisions would always meet the ends of justice. It must further be assumed that, in their main principles, these Boards would maintain reasonable coherence and co-ordination. A Board in one place, might, for example, rule that goats, and not cows, should be sacrificed at the Bakri-Id festival, while another in another place might abstain from interfering with the traditional custom. And supposing the change proposed by a majority of the Boards is not acceptable to the people concerned, it might go rather to accentuate bitterness than to promote conciliation. The diversity of action might prove bewildering, as well as vexatious, and it would be prejudicial, in so much as it would be opposed to the unity of policy and principle which is imperative in the administration, and which may be expected from Government, as a single, undivided entity.

REFORM FROM WITHIN.

Circumstances are conceivable in which the Boards might be liable to partiality and undue softness. Supposing they were to be invested with criminal jurisdiction, and offenders belonging to both communities were brought up for trial, they might let them off with a very light punishment under a sort of happy family arrangement, defeating the ends of justice and the absence of deterrent might act as an encouragement to lawlessness. The reform in this respect must come from within. I should warmly commend the idea of Conciliation Boards, if they were elected by the people in obedience to a spontaneous impulse, Let them propagate peace and tranquility by their personal influence. To clothe them with official garments, to arm them with statutory powers, would detract to that extent from their moral influence, and would be prejudicial to the very principle of conciliation in its working. The religious fanaticism which is aroused at times by trivial causes will disappear with the ignorance of the multitude. As the masses advance in enlightenment, the rival classes will not foment quarrels by provocative incitements. The Moslems, if they honestly feel that they must sacrifice the cow, will not do so obtrusively, nor will the Hindus retaliate by a very noisy demonstration in front of mosques, while the faithful are at their devotions. In the absence of unofficial Boards as suggested here, it would always be desirable for officials to take the local leaders into their counsel and confidence, when a religious outbreak is apprehended. The way in which Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, enlists the sympathy and support of local notabilities on the side of law and order during the Mohurrum celebration in Bombay might be followed with advantage by District Officers in similar circumstances. We have been hearing a great deal of late about the Hindu-Moslem *entente*, and I am in deepest sympathy with the desire for union and harmony which is at the bottom of the resolution moved by Sir Fazulbhoy in the Imperial Council. If the desire is generally prevalent in these communities they might arrange for their own arbitration and conciliation boards, which can command the respect and obedience of the people, and to which the people may resort, of their own free will, for the adjustment of religious differences. As a public man, who is held in very great esteem Sir Fazulbhoy can do valuable service in working out a scheme on these lines, in co-operation with some of the chosen leaders of both communities.

A NOTABILITY OF THE PAST.

The death of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy has removed a notable figure belonging to a past generation He wielded remarkable power and influence in civic affairs in his day, until he was forced into retirement by mental infirmity. He survived his glory for about a quarter of a century. There was no public function in Bombay in which he did not take a prominent part, and when he took the lead in any affair, he made it a point of honour to render it a signal success. His help, therefore, was considered invaluable in organising receptions and raising memorial funds. If a distinguished personage was to be welcomed or entertained, his services were called into requisition. He was conspicuous in every movement designed for the furtherance of social amenities in the city. His career takes us back to the days when the late King Edward came to India as Prince of Wales, when Sir Bartle Frere won all hearts as Governor of Bombay, when Lord Mayo, equally loved and honoured, was struck down by a fanatic, and the whole country went into mourning over his tragic end. Mr. Nanabhoy consolidated his influence and extended his popularity by a lavish use of his fortune. As he gathered round him a circle of staunch friends and retainers he also made some bitter enemies. They said that his vanity was inordinate and that it furnished him with the sole motive for all his public activities. Be that as it may, he did good work up to the measure of his abilities. He was a conspicuous and energetic member of the Town Council, the predecessor of the Standing Committee of the present day, and of the Corporation, and he had for his colleagues Sir Frank Souter Dossabhoy Framji, Nowroji Furdunji, Rao Sahib Mandlik, Sir Henry Morland and Thomas Blaney, citizens good and true, who have all passed away. He was about the last of this company. For some years he was the king-maker of the Corporation. The candidate for the presidential chair who could secure his support was bound to win. He was not an English scholar, and his set speeches he read from a manuscript. Such speeches were allowed to be read by members of the Corporation in the spacious days of old, and were often published in *extenso* in the morning papers. The proceedings of the Corporation usually extended over two or three columns in those days, when the news of the world did not come pouring in so thick and fast, and when local topics had an importance of their own, and did not suffer much from competition with the larger concerns of the world. The telegraphic department of Indian newspapers was all but undeveloped, and their character was chiefly parochial. We moved slowly and leisurely. The European and native communities lived in closer union, and the old-world Parsi gentleman who has just passed away contributed not a little towards the promotion of happy relations.

DION.

AMERICA AND ARBITRATION.

RENEWAL OF TREATIES.

Reuter cabled briefly that the United States had decided to ratify the arbitration treaties in which she was interested.

On January 21 a Washington correspondent cabled:—

Soon, probably within a month, President Wilson will begin a fight with the Senate leaders for the ratification of the arbitration and peace treaties. Mr. Bryan made this known last night. The big fight will be around the British and Japanese arbitration treaties. Those Senators favouring ship subsidies are already sharpening their knives, for the Anglo-American Treaty will prevent arbitration on the Panama Canal tolls dispute, for which Sir Edward Grey asked.

President Wilson favours an amendment of the Adamson law, which provides toll exemption for American ships engaged in the coastwise trade, and because of this it is believed that he will agree to arbitration if Congress fails to make the amendment. For this reason Senators favouring exemption will fight the treaty, assuming that without the proper machinery no arbitration will result.

A majority of Senators are opposed to the renewal of the arbitration pact with Japan, which expired on Aug. 24 last year. Japan will ask for arbitration on the California alien land law dispute. This question is now before the State Department. It is expected that Japan will demand arbitration, and that the Administration will refuse.

The President and Mr. Bryan, in urging the ratification of the renewal of this pact, will put forward the view that the nation should have moral courage to deal with the issue, and not dodge it by not having the necessary machinery for arbitration. President Wilson agrees with the Senate leaders that the United States has the right to exclude Japanese under the naturalisation laws.

It is expected that the fight over the Anglo-American and Japanese-American treaties will affect other arbitration and peace treaties. The arbitration treaties now before the Senate awaiting ratification are the British (expired June 4, 1913), Japanese (expired Aug. 24, 1913), Spanish (expired June 2, 1913), Sweden (expired Aug. 18, 1913), Portugal (expired Nov. 14, 1913) Switzerland (expired Dec. 23, 1913), Netherlands (expired Jan. 5, 1914). The arbitration treaties which will expire during the next nine months are Italy (Jan. 22), Denmark (March 29), China (April 6), Austria-Hungary (May 13), Peru (June 29), Salvador (July 3), Costa Rica (July 20), Paragua (Oct. 2.) The arbitration treaty with Mexico, which expired on June 2 last, will not be renewed.

Mr Bryan has concluded treaties with the following nations; Netherlands Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, Guatemala, Salvador Negotiations are now in progress with four other nations. A treaty with Bolivia is expected to be signed to-morrow. These treaties, Mr. Bryan said, will be sent to the Senate soon.

Resolutions by Mr. Achariar for a Commission to enquire into railway managements, by Sir G M Chitnavis for a committee to enquire into the recent bank failures, and by Rai Sri Ram raising the question of the U. P. provincial settlement and rates and cesses, will come on for discussion at the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council at the end of the month

HOME RULE DEBATE

PROCEEDS IN BOTH HOUSES.

AIR CLEARER.

THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR CONSIDERED REMOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the course of his speech yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George said the Government would go to the very extreme compatible with the main purpose of the Bill; but they could not and would not betray the majority of the Irishmen. After the proposals had been passed in the House of Commons, they would go to the House of Lords over whom they had no control. The responsibility for what would happen there would rest with the Opposition. If after doing everything possible to allay the legitimate fears of Ulster, the Government quailed before threats of violence they would violate their trust.

For some time they had been firing at long range, the Chancellor continued, but their opponents were now face to face with them. The Government would submit its proposals on its own responsibility, which was the heaviest that had devolved on any Government; but the responsibility for acceptance or rejection, which lay with the Opposition, was equally heavy.

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

SIR JOHN SIMON AND A GENERAL ELECTION.

The debate was resumed by Sir John Simon to-day.

He laid stress on the declaration that an election now would mean the tearing up of the Parliament Act for ever. This the Ministerialists were determined to resist.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

Sir Edward Carson, who, on rising, was received with salvoes of cheers, considered that Mr. Asquith's speech was absolutely disappointing. He should have outlined the actual proposals. Sir Edward laid emphasis on the unparalleled gravity of the statement in the King's Speech. He said that the Bill was condemned on the Government's own confession. Something had undoubtedly been gained. Colonel Seely, he said, would now perhaps cease telling his constituents that he (Sir Edward Carson) was insane. He believed that the Government were manœuvring. (Loud cheers). They were making the position of the Irish Unionists intolerable if they were asking them to sit quiet and vote the Estimates while the situation in Ulster was becoming daily more difficult. Ulster did not want concessions. She wanted to be left alone. He declared with emphasis: "You laughed at the Covenant. Laugh at it now." (Cheers)

Sir Edward Carson said he inferred from Mr. Asquith's speech that the exclusion of Ulster did not conflict with the fundamental principles of the Bill. If exclusion were proposed it would be his duty to go immediately to Ulster and consult with the people. If they attempted to compel Ulster to come under the control of the Dublin Parliament, he, regardless of personal consequences, would go with the people to the end in the policy of resistance.

MR. JOHN REDMOND.

Mr. Redmond said the Nationalists were ready to respond to the plea for an amicable settlement. He considered that the Opposition and not the Government should have taken the initiative. He accepted, however, the new situation.

Mr. Redmond indignantly repudiated the suggestion that the Nationalists only wanted Ulster's taxes. He deprecated the talk of civil war. He did not take a tragic view in that connection. He desired most sincerely that the new Parliament should not be handicapped by any conflict between fellow-countrymen.

MR. BONAR LAW'S RESPONSIBILITY.

At the end of the debate Mr. Bonar Law said he fully accepted the responsibility of countenancing resistance on the part of Ulster. If ever a people in the world's history were entitled to resist, Ulstermen were. It was certain that the country had given no mandate to coerce Ulster. The single fact that armed coercion would be entirely necessary altered the situation.

Mr. Asquith, on the 10th inst., by offering special treatment to Ulster, had admitted her special identity. It inevitably followed that if Ulstermen were not convinced of the acceptability of his proposals Ulster should be excluded from the scope of the Bill. It was in Mr. Asquith's power to prevent civil war by making proposals acceptable to Ulster or by going to the people

MR. LONG'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. Long's amendment to the Address was rejected by 333 votes to 255.

COMMENTS ON THE DIVISION.

MORE REASONABLE FEELING.

LONDON, Feb 12.

The figures of the division on Mr Walter Long's amendment were received with Opposition shouts of "resign."

The Conservative papers declare that it is a bad division for the Government at the opening of the session and may stiffen the feeling against settlement by consent.

The Liberals ascribe the fall in the majority to the fact that many Ministerialists are still away ill, and emphasize the conciliatory undertone of the aggressive Unionist speeches.

The general impression is that the Home Rule debate considerably cleared the air and that the possibility of civil war is remote. Liberals and Unionists alike feel that there has been a change for the better. Undoubtedly, all the means towards a settlement have been thoroughly explored, and there is a strong feeling that, failing an agreement, an election is practically certain.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD LOREBURN SUGGESTS FEDERATION.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Loreburn resumed the debate. He described the King's reference to the gravity of the situation as a courageous and honourable departure. He considered that dissolution did not offer a solution, but merely postponed the question.

The Bill was a good one, but settlement by consent was better. The real danger was not so much bloodshed and civil commotion as the prolongation of discontent and disloyalty in Ireland. He believed that Federalism would prove the solution of the difficulty. He made a strong appeal for conciliatoriness and goodwill to all.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne affirmed that every one was in favour of a friendly arrangement, but the Government made no suggestions. He was bound to say that the prospect appeared as hopeless as it could possibly be.

Even if Ulster were excluded, exclusion would have to be accompanied by safeguards in the interests of the extra-Ulster Unionists. The proper course for the Government as democrats and straightforward men to pursue was to frame whatever amendments they thought necessary and then go to the country.

LORD HALDANE.

Lord Haldane admitted that this specific Bill had never been before the country, but said that its principles had been fully discussed and unless the Unionists gave some intimation that they were prepared to meet the Government in principle, a settlement would be impossible.

BY-ELECTIONS.

EXPECTED TO FURTHER CLEAR THE AIR.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The results of the by-elections in South Bucks, Leith, Poplar and Bethnal Green are expected to further clear the air as regards Home Rule.

Mr. Yeo, County Councillor, has been adopted as the Liberal candidate for Poplar, while Major Sir Matthew Wilson will oppose Mr. Masterman at Bethnal Green.—Reuter.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGE STUDY.

LONDON SCHOOL FUND TO BE INAUGURATED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A meeting is to be held at the Mansion House on May 6, at which Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon and a member of the Cabinet will speak, to inaugurate a campaign for obtaining an endowment fund, grants and subscriptions for an Oriental Language School. The Government have promised £4,000 and the India Office £1,250 per annum, leaving £8,750 to be assured annually for the establishment of an efficient school.

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE.

QUESTION OF RESTORATION TO BE CONSIDERED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

President Wilson announces that plans for the restoration of the American Merchant Marine will be considered when Congress has disposed of pending questions.—Reuter.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY MR MERRIMAN.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 12.

When the debate on the Indemnity Bill was resumed in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr. Merriman spoke. He contended that the Government had made a grave error in deporting the Labour leaders without bringing them to trial, thereby making heroes of the "sorriest set of failures imaginable."

He declared that the Government had struck the Empire two very deadly blows. In the first place, it had "got into a mess" with the Indian Empire and in the second, when Great Britain was on the verge of civil war, it had sent nine agitators Home to inflame public opinion against the British Government, which had nothing to do with the affair. The speaker said that he could condone the proclamation of martial law, and even the deportations, but not life-long banishment. The right course was to bring back and try the deportees.—Reuter.

THE NEW ZEPPELIN.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.

Admiral von Tirpitz announces that the next Zeppelin will have a capacity of 32,000 metres, compared with 27,000 metres of the previous largest airship, which was lost at Heligoland.—Reuter.

BRITISH SQUADRONS ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Two British squadrons now visiting Cherbourg and Brest, are being lavishly entertained.—Reuter.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railway, from 1st April, 1913, to 31st January 1914, show a gain of Rs. 68,34,631 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-13.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

KIEFF SENSATION.

AN ALLEGED RITUAL MURDER.

TOWN IN A FERMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.

The remains of a Christian boy who was murdered at Fastoff, near Kieff, have been exhumed. It is alleged that a ritual murder took place, and Kieff is in a ferment.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME TO BE CONTINUED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.

The Minister of Marine, conversing with members of the Duma to-day, said a Bill to continue shipbuilding would be submitted during 1914. New constructions could not begin before 1915, but would continue on the same scale as during the past five years.

Replying to a question regarding the employment of Germans at Putiloffs, he said there was no danger to the State as the works did not produce articles which must be kept secret. No Russian works could dispense with foreigners for the next three of four years, as Russia was unable to follow the example of Turkey in purchasing fully completed warships, as it was impossible to bring them to the Black Sea.—Reuter.

THE BALKANS.

SOME MORE WAR TALK.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Reuter learns, respecting the repeated rumours of a Turco-Bulgarian combination against Greece, that Rumania and Servia would certainly intervene in favour of Greece though they would remain quiescent if Turkey alone attacked Greece.—Reuter.

CHARGE OF CORRUPTION AGAINST BOTHA.

MET BY A LIBEL ACTION.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 11.

Mr. Henry Fremantle, a Hertzogite member of the House of Assembly, having charged General Botha with attempting to bribe him with the offer of a post, General Botha has instituted a suit claiming £10,000.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE EPISODE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Embassy has addressed a Note to the Porte demanding the punishment of the guilty officials, and an apology for the expulsion of Herr Kienast, the correspondent of the *News Freie Presse*.—Reuter.

MEXICO BANDIT EXECUTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

The Mexican Constitutionalist troops have captured and executed the bandit leader, Castillo, with six of his followers.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET IN TOKIO.

TOKIO, Feb. 11.

The excitement has completely subsided.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN PREMIER RETIRES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 12.

M. Kokovtseff, the Premier, has retired. He will probably be succeeded by M. Goremkyn, ex-Premier.—Reuter.

AVIATOR FLIES OVER MONT BLANC.

GENEVA, Feb. 11.

M. Parmelin has made an aeroplane flight from Geneva over Mont Blanc, descending at Aosta.—Reuter.

PORTUGUESE POLITICAL PRISONERS.

LISBON, Feb. 12.

The Government will submit a Bill to-morrow providing complete amnesty for individuals condemned for political offences and non-criminal misdemeanours. Ringleaders will be exiled. Persons awaiting trial will be released immediately, and an enquiry into their cases opened forthwith with a view to deciding the question of exile or acquittal.—Reuter.

SWEDISH DEFENCES.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12.

Baron Geer (Moderate Liberal) is forming a cabinet.

Eighteen hundred students of universities of Upsala, Lund and Gothenburg joined a thousand from Stockholm university, to-day, and held a demonstration of loyalty and patriotism before the King, who reiterated the necessity for the improvement of the defences.

A counter-demonstration of Socialists was held in favour of the ex-Premier.—Reuter.

U. S. ARBITRATION TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has voted favourably on the Arbitration Treaties, including those with Great Britain, Japan and Italy.—Reuter.

CABINET CHANGES.

MR. BURNS AT BOARD OF TRADE.

MR. BUXTON TO GO TO SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

It is officially stated that Mr. Buxton will succeed Lord Gladstone as Governor-General of South Africa.

The appointments of Mr. Burns, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Samuel are confirmed.—Reuter.

MINISTERS TAKE THE OATH.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The King held a Privy Council to-day, at which Mr. John Burns, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Mr. Hobhouse and Mr. Masterman took the oath.

The appointments here referred to are those of Mr. Burns as President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Masterman as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. Hobhouse as Postmaster-General, and Mr. Herbert Samuel as President of the Local Government Board.

Mr. Sidney Buxton, when he was Postmaster-General from 1905-10, put in long and laborious hours at his office, where he managed malcontents fairly well. He exchanged this office for the presidency of the Board of Trade in February, 1910, and was Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1892-5. He has sat for Poplar since 1885, and, in harmony with the feeling of his constituency, abstained from joining the Radical opposition to the Aliens Bill of 1905. He has written a summary of the arguments for both sides on "Political Questions," which is found highly useful to debating societies. He was born in 1853, his father having been in Parliament before him, and was educated at Clifton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He has sat on the London School Board, and was a member of the Conciliation Committee over the great dock strike. He shoots and fishes.

Mr. John Burns preserved his reputation as a statesman during the stormy year of 1910 better than some more brilliant members of the Asquith Cabinet. He talked little and worked hard, and the Local Government Board was all the better for the concentration of his attention on administrative details instead of on legislation. Born in Vauxhall in 1858, he is of Scotch descent on both sides. While still of tender years he served as a factory boy and as a "buttons," but at thirteen he was apprenticed to a Millwall engineer, and stuck to the trade. After serving his time, he had an interesting experience as foreman engineer on the West Coast of Africa, where, amongst other things, he saved a drowning man at the risk of his own life, and found a copy of "The Wealth of Nations." He spent his savings in a visit of inspection to France, Germany, and Austria, and returning to Battersea, speedily got himself locked up for the offence of speaking on Clapham Common. The outcome of his diligent reading was shown in a speech at the Industrial Remuneration Conference of 1884, and in an unsuccessful Socialist candidature for Nottingham in 1885. It was Trafalgar Square, however, which brought him definitely before the public as the representative of the new Labour movement, and after his three months in Pentonville as a participator in the famous riot, he went on to gain fresh laurels of notoriety as the leader of the famous Dock Strike.

He became a representative of Battersea on the first County Council, and sat on it until 1907. He was made President of the Local Government Board in 1905 by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and, on the whole, the experiment was a success. While he wears a bowler and short jacket, he makes no theatrical effort to "dress the part" of a Labour member. He looks, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, like a working-man who has risen to be a contractor. Although he believes in running empty steamboats, and was a violent opponent of the Boer War, he is no mere flatterer of the great unwashed. A non-smoker, teetotaller, cricketer, and boxer, he talks very straightly to his fellows on the subjects of drink and gambling, and his opponents find a good deal to like in him. He conducted the business of the Local Government Board with characteristic strenuousness from the moment he was selected by the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as its head, and, on the other hand, he learned much from the officials of the department that modified some previous misconceptions) and he has not been ashamed to own his indebtedness to the permanent officials. He is more of an individualist now than he was, and this has put him out of touch with the Keir Hardie party, with which he has no sort of sympathy. He and Mr. Birrell were the only Ministers who succeeded in carrying an important Bill through the stormy Session of 1909. He fell a victim (temporarily) to his handiness in June, 1908, when he strained himself severely by trying to lift a cab off a point-policeman in Piccadilly, who had been pinned between the cab and an electric motor.

DISCOVERY OF GUNPOWDER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Feb. 12.

On the arrival of the steamer Angora from Calcutta, the Customs authorities discovered on the wharf a steel trunk belonging to a passenger who had left it behind, containing a large quantity of gunpowder and 1,000 squibs. The property is alleged to belong to a Jew.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The meeting of the Royal Commission to-day will commence at 10 a.m., instead of at 10-30 as usual.

THE DACCA ARRESTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DACCA, Feb. 12.

The boat-load of young men who came to Dacca to receive Dayananda Swami on his release from jail, and were themselves arrested, have now been released and restored to liberty. They included two pleaders of Dinajpur, also Dayananda's brother. Dayananda Swami himself who has served his sentence has been released at Narayanganj.

LORD MINTO.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The condition of Lord Minto shows no improvement. Several members of the family are going to Minto House, Hawick, where the Earl is lying.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DACOITY IN LAHORE.

PRIEST SEVERELY INJURED BY KNIVES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, Feb. 12.

A daring dacoity in the heart of Lahore city, shortly following the one already reported, has caused considerable local sensation. The victim is a well-known priest in the Southan Bazar and the object of the robbery was some money which he had got by the sale of a plot of land. He is in hospital, having received severe injuries by knives. He has identified two Mahomedan neighbours, who are in police custody.

LIQUOR-SHOP LOOTED.

Daring dacoities are reported from the Jullunder District and Kapurthala State. In the former six dacoits broke open a liquor-shop at Banga and looted some cash and other property. A peasant who tried to catch one of the dacoits was fatally wounded. The dacoits were well armed and fired several pistol shots.

In Kapurthala two old convicts committed four robberies in a single night. The culprits have been captured and are on trial.

SHORT TIME IN CALCUTTA JUTE TRADE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Capital announces that the short time movement in the Calcutta jute mills was definitely settled yesterday, and that 85 per cent. of the looms will run for five days only per week from 1st April to 30th September next. Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., Begg, Dunlop and Co., the Gourepore Mill and the Khardah Mill are standing out.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

PENSION CONCESSION TO OFFICERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

The Secretary of State for India has been pleased to decide that officers of the Royal Engineers who were commissioned after February 20, 1886, and have been elected for continuous Indian service, shall be entitled (so long as they do not exercise their power which they possess under Military Department Notification No 4, dated January, 1904, of cancelling their election) to improvement in the pensionary conditions granted to officers of the Indian Army by India Army Order No. 38, dated January 17, 1910, *i.e.*, on any period not exceeding five years of service on the British Establishment will count for service for an Indian pension in addition to all periods after first arrival in India during which pay has been received from Indian revenues.

This decision will have effect from November 2, 1913, and will not apply to officers who retired from the service prior to that date.

HIGH MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

GIRL'S SACRIFICE LEADS TO ACTION IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The sacrifice of the Brahmin girl, Nabalata of Calcutta, who recently burned herself to save her parents from ruin as they were unable to meet her marriage dowry, has apparently created a deep impression on Hindu society.

The Bengal Kayastha Sabha has taken in hand the matter of the marriage dowry system, prevalent among the higher castes, and under its auspices a public meeting will be held on Sunday at the Town Hall to take steps for removing the terrible abuse, to which this girl's self-devotion has drawn pointed attention.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

In the Calcutta share-market yesterday coal shares continued neglected although the market for coal itself was ruling strong with prices up for all qualities. The general tone of the share-market was dull, the miscellaneous section being principally patronised. The following transactions were reported:—

Coal shares: Benakuri Rs. 8; Bhalgora Rs. 24; Gopaljichuck Rs. 7-12; South Govindpur Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 8-12; Sudamidh Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-4.

Jute shares:—Belvedere (pref.) Rs. 100 and Budge Budge (pref.) Rs. 120; Gourepore (pref.) Rs. 97; Kinnison (pref.) Rs. 110; Standard (pref.) Rs. 102.

THE MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Mantua with the homeward mails of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 11 p.m., on Wednesday, the 11th idem.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Persia with the outward mails of the 6th instant passed Suez at 3 a.m., on Thursday, the 12th idem.

ENGLEKEN CASE.

UNION SECRETARY ACQUITTED.

A CHARGE ARISING OUT OF THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

At the Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court, to-day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Wallis and a jury acquitted Mr H. T. Engleken, Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who was committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge under section 477A of the Indian Penal Code for making false entries in the accounts with a view to defraud the society and its members.

The case arose out of a complaint lodged by Fermier, a workman of the Perambore Workshops, who stated that he had paid Engleken Rs 100 during the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway in May last, but it was not accounted for in the Society's books. This led to the seizure of the books of the society and the examination of the accounts.

Mr. R. Osborne, bar-at-law, who appeared for the Crown, stated that the accused received various sums of money during the strike, and disbursed them. Some of the disbursements were unlawful, and were made with the intent to defraud the society and for that purpose accused falsified the accounts. The prosecution relied on an entry of Rs. 187-10-0 by entering two items twice, and also on an entry of Rs. 96-8-0 by including twice the amount of one item, in the strike account of July last.

Many witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The hearing of the case in the High Court has lasted for nearly three days.

At the Madras High Court on February 9, Mr. Osborne, in opening the case for the prosecution, explained to the jury the law relating to the offence of falsification, punishable under section 477 A. The section made punishable the making of a false entry and the omission to make an entry which should have been made, provided the making of the entry (or, if he might use the expression, the making of the omission), was done wilfully and with intent to defraud. It would be sufficient to allege a general intent to defraud, without naming any particular person or specifying any particular sum or any particular date.

The accused, as Travelling Secretary, was drawing a salary of Rs. 175 per mensem, with a Presidency and other allowances. It was a matter of history that last year during the month of May there was a strike on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway and apparently this strike was authorised by the Society. Previous to the strike there was a branch of the Society in Madras and there were certain members who belonged to the Society, but shortly before the strike and also during the strike there was a considerable influx of members into the ranks of the Society, especially from Perambore and the workshops there. For the purposes of the strike and during the strike the accused was left in charge of affairs at Madras by Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary, and he was authorised to carry on the work of the Society and do what was necessary in the interests of the Society. The case for the prosecution was that the accused at Madras received a sum of over Rs. 1,300.

THE CASE FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Osborne, continuing, said that large sums of money were received by the accused from Bombay and other sources and sums of money were also disbursed by him. Mr. Rogers had given the accused full authority to carry on the work of the strike. The case for the Crown was that the accused did disburse moneys, but that certain sums were disbursed unlawfully and not according to the rules of the Society and that other sums of money received by him were not brought into account. During the period of the strike no accounts appeared to have been kept by the accused of the moneys received and disbursed by him. The prosecution had not been able to find any such accounts. There was no cash-book kept and no ledger.

Mr. Osborne said that he did not think it could be disputed that certain items were charged for twice. The only question for the jury to decide was whether this was done by mistake or dishonestly. On that account the jury would have to be put in possession of all the facts. The evidence was that the accused kept no accounts, and that an account was got out of him after repeated demands, which went against his *bonâ fides*.

MR. ROGERS IN THE BOX.

Mr. C. H. Rogers, the General Secretary of the Society, gave particulars of the appointment and salary of the accused, and also of his duties and allowances while in Madras in connection with the strike.

The Court then rose for the day.

When the Court assembled on February 10 the examination-in-chief of Mr. C. H. Rogers, by Mr. Osborne, was continued.

Mr. Osborne resumed his argument in respect of the admissibility of secondary evidence in regard to certain telegrams sent by Engleken to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Osborne next sought to file certain other telegrams to show that Engleken had been repeatedly asking Mr. Rogers for money.

Mr. Nugent Grant objected to these telegrams as irrelevant.

His Lordship allowed the objection.

Mr. Rogers being further examined by Mr. Osborne, stated that he sent several telegrams to the accused, asking for details of accounts. The annual meeting of the Society was held at Bangalore on the 22nd August. The statement shown was a statement of accounts sent to him by the accused, called "The Railway Strike Account," giving particulars of receipts and disbursements. The statement was sent with a covering letter, dated the 14th August.

Under the head of expenditure, there was an item of Rs. 187-10 paid for printing and stationery; another item of Rs. 96-6 on account of the funeral expenses of Mr. McGuire. With regard to the Rs. 187-10 there were no details given, nor were there any details given of the sum of Rs. 96-8. In the receipts column there was no entry of Rs. 100 received from Mr. Fermier. There was no specific entry in the account of any amount borrowed in Madras. After he received the statement he gave it to his head clerk. Subsequently he received a bundle of vouchers from the accused. This was after the meeting at Bangalore. The vouchers and a further statement were sent in a sealed cover. He was told there was a further statement. He handed over the sealed cover containing vouchers to Messrs. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, of Bombay, the auditors of the Society. Subsequently he got back the vouchers from the auditors. The statement shown was the one which came back to him from the auditors, along with the vouchers. The account was a continuation of the first account with a sum of Rs. 273 received from Mr. Freeman, one of the Trustees of the Society, added, and the account brought up to date. The Police came for these documents at Bombay. Witness asked the Police if they had a warrant, and was informed in reply that they had not, but that they could easily get one. Witness was not anxious to create trouble with the Police, so he let them have the vouchers and accounts. He did not receive any report about the starting of a branch of the Society in Perambore, nor was he aware of the fact that such a branch had been started.

THE POLICE AND THE BOOKS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grant:—The accused joined the Society in January, 1913. He had retired from the Army before joining the Society. Before joining the Society accused was manager of some coal concern in Bengal. He was satisfied with the accused's credentials, and he had no reason to suppose that the accused was not a perfectly honest man. Inspector Paulie took practically the whole of the papers and books of the Society. That affected the work of the Society a great deal, and the work was carried on at a great disadvantage. Witness had again and again applied for the return of the books, but with no result. When accused was sent down to Madras from Dinapore he was not informed for what definite period he was to stay in Madras. The accused was sent down to Madras to conduct the affairs of the Society, and incidentally to avoid the impending strike. Accused was not supplied with any staff. The accused was required generally to promote the interests of the Society, by canvassing members, listening to grievances and reporting them to the head office, enrolling new members and collecting subscriptions. In the event of a strike, the duties of the accused would be innumberable—attending to the personal wants of each striker, giving them strike pay, etc. The circumstances were such and the situation cropped up so suddenly that a man could not be expected to grapple with it single-handed. The Trustees had no idea of the duties that were entailed upon the accused, but witness personally had. It was left to accused to get what assistance he could. The accused had been suspended by the Society. Witness did not approve of this course. The Society was now allowing him Rs. 75. Witness had heard that accused had to go about begging to keep himself alive, to pawn his wife's jewels and his masonic rings. At the meeting at Bangalore, Narayana Rao made a complaint against the accused. This man was one of the witnesses in this case. Ordinarily, it was his duty to enquire into such complaints. He did enquire into these complaints, and had no reason to suppose that there was any truth in the complaints. John Rajagopaul, Narayana Rao and his head clerk, P. S. Rao, came to his hotel at Bangalore and made a complaint.

UNSUSTAINED ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Rogers then narrated the gist of these complaints, which was to the effect that accused was leading a life of debauchery in Madras and was wasting the society's money on wine and women. Witness asked Mr. Herbert, a Travelling Secretary, to inquire into this, with the result that it was reported that the whole thing was a parcel of untruths. At the meeting at Bangalore the accused had asked to be confronted with his traducers. The Society's accounts were audited by chartered accountants. Engleken was aware that his books and accounts would be audited in the usual course of business. With reference to the sums of money received from headquarters, and which were entered in the account submited by the accused, a reference to the books at headquarters would have absolutely satisfied him as to their correctness or otherwise. The Police had never asked witness at any time to give his assistance in bringing the accused to book. The Society had a great deal to do with the prosecution, but nothing to do with the launching of it. The accused had a credit account with the Society to the extent of Rs. 1,225.

A LOAN TRANSACTION.

Witness was asked by the accused to repay a sum of Rs. 300 borrowed from Mr. J. W. Wilson. This was in July last. The Society was therefore fully aware of the fact that accused had borrowed a sum of Rs. 300 from Mr. Wilson and in respect to which Mr. Wilson threatened to file a suit if the amount was not repaid. He was informed by the accused that an account would be submitted of the subscriptions collected from the new members at Perambore. The Trustees did not quarrel with the proposal of the accused to send the account of subscriptions collected from new members later on. On the other hand, they were quite satisfied with Engleken's undertaking to account for every pie collected by him later on. Except moneys collected towards the Family Benefit Fund Engleken was authorised to use subscriptions collected from members towards expenses in connection with the strike. At the time witness sent telegrams asking accused for details of accounts, he was sure of the fact that Engleken was pressed for time. He attributed the delay to the fact that accused had no time to submit the detailed account called for. Witness was aware that there were hundreds of people crowding round the accused for relief. Strikers were invariably insatiable in their demands, and were apt to forget that they were bound by rules, and asked for all sorts of benefits. The accused was given general discretion to borrow money, but it would have been far more dignified to have got the money from the Head Office than to have borrowed it from outside.

Re-examined by Mr. Osborne:—The accused informed him by telegram of having borrowed Rs. 300 from Mr. Wilson. The accused had authority to use funds collected for purposes of the strike, but such transactions would have to be accounted for.

The evidence of Mr. Rogers had been concluded when the Court adjourned.

CIVIC GARDEN PARTY.

MR. TOD'S ENTERTAINMENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

AN ENJOYABLE FUNCTION.

It is the custom in Bombay for the retiring Chairman of the Municipality to entertain His Excellency the Governor at an evening party as his year of office is drawing to a close, and this annual function took place at the Victoria Gardens yesterday evening. Mr. A. M. Tod, who will retire from the chairmanship of the Municipality at the end of March, is very popular with his colleagues, both European and Indian, on the Corporation, and a large majority of them attended with their wives, to meet their Excellencies, and incidentally to honour Mr. Tod by making the entertainment a success.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, who were accompanied by Lord Brassey, motored as far as the main gate of the gardens, and then drove in state, escorted by men of the Bodyguard, through the shaded walks to the reserved portion of the grounds set apart for the function.

When they alighted from their carriage, their Excellences were received by Mr. Tod, and Mr. H. B. Clayton, the Municipal Commissioner. Accompanied by these gentlemen, Lord and Lady Willingdon proceeded to the lawn, and were there presented to members of the Corporation and other guests. Their Excellencies moved about freely among the guests, and chatted with old friends and new acquaintances in the genial way which has made them so popular with all classes of the community in Bombay.

An exceedingly pleasant hour was spent by the guests, who included representatives of every section of society in the city. Tea was provided at small tables scattered about on the lawn, and His Excellency's band played selections of music to enliven the proceedings. Several members of the Public Services Commission now sitting in Bombay were also present.

His Excellency's staff included, Mr. C C Watson, Capt G S Vaughan, Capt K O Goldie, Lt-Col R W L Dunlop, Lt E B Egerton, the Nawab of Gavanur, the Raja of Baria, Lt A H M Wilson, and Subedar-Major the Indien A D C.

Amongst those present were Lord Brassey, the Hon Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon Mr Claude Hill, the Hon Mr P D Patani, the Hon Mr G K Parekh, the Hon Mr Chrystal, the Hon Sir C H Armstrong, Mr J H Rieu, Mr P E Perceval, Mr J Nessim, Mr L Robertson, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Archbishop, Sir Dorab J Tata, Mr Ratan J Tata, Sir Kanasji Jehangir, Mr T S Dawson, Mr Justice Shah, Mr Justice Heaton, Mr H O Quin, Mr. A H S Aston, Mr. Vasantrao A Dabholkar, Mr. H B Clayton, Dr. J A Turner, Mr. J W Macki on, Mr L W Michael, Mr. Cecil Burns, the Hon. Mr Ali Imam, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshah M Petit, Mr. H R Greaves, Major H A Hipper, Major W G Liston, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. T J Strangman, Mr. M R Jardine, Mr. J P Orr, Mr. F C Remington, Mr. R E Gregor Pearse, Sir Henry Proctor, Captain W. Lumbsden, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morrison, the Hon Mr. Chaubal, Mr. W. C. Madge, Mr. A L Fischer and others.

BARKING ABBEY.

A GREAT MONASTIC HOUSE.

There are some true narratives which are more engrossing than a novel, some histories as exciting as a real life-romance. A delightful little handbook, entitled "Barking Abbey in the Middle Ages," fairly comes under this description. In it Mr. Walter Locks tells the tale of an ecclesiastical establishment whose sanctity remains are now lost in the wilderneises of Outer London: but in its prime Barking Abbey was one of the most famous of England's monastic houses.

Although, to quote the words of the author, with the exception of a turreted gateway there is no longer one original stone standing upon another, yet at one time the great Monastic house claimed authority over a wide stretch of South Essex, and, as the Bishop of Barking, who writes the preface, reminds us, was ruled by ladies of the highest rank, or even of Royal lineage, while the noblest families of the country sent sons and daughters there to obtain the best education the times afforded.

Mr. Locks writes picturesquely, and with a visible enthusiasm for his subject. Without this he might have failed to make the dry facts of history interesting, but with it he succeeds in rendering his story something much more than a mere guide to a classic site. It is a narrative which anyone will read from end to end with pleasure, and re-read on another day with not less satisfaction.

The history of the abbey is given from the earliest days. We are told how the first church was founded in 666, seventy years after the coming of Augustine, and built of oak logs hewn from the adjacent forest. We see the early inmates winning over to Christianity the natives who had hitherto worshipped at the shrines of Thor and Woden; a thrilling account is given of the attack by the Danes, when the abbess and the nuns who had been unable to escape were burnt alive by the murdering pirates; then comes the second abbey after 100 years of desolation, rising Phœnix-like from its ashes, and so the story of perils of flood and fire goes on, until Barking is known by name and reputation to all Christendom.

Perhaps nothing in the book is more instructive than the chapter entitled "A Day in the Thirteenth Century." Here we are taken through the stately church, larger than Rochester Cathedral, we see the nuns at work in cloisters, a peep is given at the fragrant old herb garden, we watch the busy household perform its daily duties, the kitchener, the high cellarers, the yeomen cooks, and even the pudding wives, each to her allotted task; we see the Lady Abbess holding her Court Baron, which deals with the many questions relating to the forfeiture of leases, reliefs, fines, leasings, the cutting of timber, the granting of heriots, the letting of waste land, and all the multifarious details of the great manor.

The abbey was destryed in 1541, but the site and anything that remains of its walls was purchased by the Barking Urban District Council in 1910, and ought henceforth to be safeguarded with the most jealous care as one of the town's most valuable possessions.

THAT BUDGET SURPLUS.

HOW THE CORPORATION MAY WIN IMMORTALITY.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

There has been much discussion in Bombay municipal circles as to how the Budget surplus of 38 lakhs of rupees should be disposed of, and a variety of suggestions have been made.

Still another suggestion will be put before the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation to-day, when the following letter comes up for consideration, proposing a way by which the Corporation may gain for itself immortality!

The letter is addressed to the President, dated Salsia, January 31, 1914, from Messrs. Rajaram Bhargwa and Bros., Engineering Stone Suppliers, and states that they learn that the Bombay Municipality has a surplus of 38 lakhs of rupees and is considering how it may be utilized and that they therefore submit the following suggestion:—

"Our quarries here are wonderful geological deposits. Stone sheets of 60' by 50' by 8' are existing in it. A huge stone 60' by 4' by 2' cut from this rock, cleaned, polished and ornamentally coloured and decorated with the engravings on it, with the history of the British Ruler's glory, His Majesty's speech of December 12, 1912, at the Coronation Durbar, the Royal Proclamation and the precious boons granted to the Indian subjects by His Majesty [inscribed] may be prepared and sent to Delhi, the New Capital, for placing it in or over the Throne Hall of His Majesty. We would do the work gladly. It is our request that you would bring my idea to the sight of the committee. It would make your name immortal and give much fame. Cost of preparing may come to Rs. 10,000 or less."

A memorandum from the Commissioner will be considered forwarding for information a letter from the Chief Accountant, dated February 5, 1914, as follows:—I have the honour to forward for transmission to the Standing Committee, a return showing the Income and Expenditure of the Bombay Municipality under several major heads during the quarter ending December 27, 1913, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, together with a list of additional grants amounting to Rs. 57,677-2-3 sanctioned by the Corporation during the quarter. The Surplus Cash Balance on January 31, 1914, amounted to Rs. 28,40,204 as per memo. circulated to members of the Corporation along with their agenda for the February meeting, from which certificates have been given for additional funds for loan purposes up to Rs. 5,13,195."

Another letter from the Commissioner to come up for consideration states that in response to an invitation by advertisement of tenders for the construction of an Infectious Diseases Hospital for cattle, with drainage and water fittings, at the Tardeo Flats, only one tender, from Messrs. Alikhan Fatehkhan and Co., has been received, amounting to Rs. 10,300-5-10. The office estimate for the portion of the work was Rs. 10,643. As the rates seem to be fair, the Commissioner requests the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with the firm for the execution of the work at a total cost of Rs. 9,380-5-10, *plus* Rs. 967 for supervision and contingencies. The cost will be met from the grant sanctioned under Corporation Resolution No. 3424 of September 15, 1913. The remainder of the work, i.e., paving the floors and dry rubble packing will be carried out departmentally at a probable cost of Rs. 6,205.

CREW OF AMATEURS.

SEVEN WEEKS' TOIL OF RICH MEN'S SONS.

With an amateur crew of firemen and trimmers, many of them sons of well-to-do farmers whose produce was on board, the New Zealand Shipping Company's steamship Opawa arrived in London, after breaking through the dock strike blockade in New Zealand at the beginning of December. She carried a record shipment of butter, cheese, and meat.

"We kept splendid time," said Mr. H. R. Hamilton, second officer of the Opawa, "and our 'gentlemen stokers' kept us going all the way at only a fraction of a knot below our regular speed. At Auckland, where we took on board half our cargo, we had 1,500 mounted special constables guarding all the approaches to the wharf while we loaded. The ship was loaded by them, by volunteers from offices in the city after their office hours, and by the officers and crew. We all worked like niggers, though at first some of the clerks complained of beastly butter getting on their cuffs.

"At Wellington similar precautions were taken, and we got the cargo on board, but at the last moment sixteen firemen and trimmers refused to come on board. They were eventually persuaded, but refused to work and were landed again. Then we took on volunteers from among the special constables. They came on at a moment's notice, some of them with hardly any spare clothes.

"Some were sons of rich farmers, anxious to get the boat off. One brought £300 with him to England. A few were Englishmen of means and education, and some are known as first-class passengers on the company's passenger boats. The others were farm hands.

"They were given special quarters on the boat and food better than that ordinarily given to the stokers, but they had to work. They were a fine, strong man, but they felt the strain in the tropics, though they stuck to it for the seven weeks' voyage.

"At first the amateurs tried to keep clean, but they soon gave that up. When they left the ship here, I heard one of the Englishmen, clad in the old clothes he had stoked in for seven weeks, say, 'Well! Here goes for a Turkish bath, and then a decent hotel.' He brought all the possessions he could collect on board at the start in a piece of newspaper.

"They are all getting their passages paid back to New Zealand and £20 for firemen or £15 for trimmers."

THE BHULESHWAR FIRE.

VERDICT AT THE INQUEST.

JURY AND LIGHTS.

At the Morgue yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry into the deaths of Sagarmul Bhansidar and seven others who were killed at the disastrous fire at Bhuleshwar, on the morning of the 6th instant.

Superintendent Walker was present at the inquiry and Inspector Spiers led the evidence.

Mr. H. J. Trivess-Smith, Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said that he had ascertained after inquiries that there was sufficient pressure of water at 4 a.m. (B. T.) at the scene of the fire. He could not say at what time the fire engines were at the spot. The telephone clerk reported that he received information at the Chief Inspector's quarters at 5-53 a.m. (B. T). When a fire broke out the fire brigade informed the water department through their private wire as to the locality of the fire. There was a direct wire to the Babula Tank station from the fire brigade's headquarters at Byculla. The reservoir concerned was the Mazagon reservoir (Bhandarwada). There was a pressure gauge at the Babula station and there was an automatic recording gauge at the J. J. Hospital. There was no automatic pressure gauge at the Bhandarwada reservoir. There was a recording gauge at the reservoir as to the depth of water in the reservoir. Witness had the records for the 6th inst., from which it appeared that water was let out of the reservoir about 3-55 a.m., and within fifteen minutes of the reservoir being opened there was a pressure of 35lbs. at the J. J. Hospital. As soon as the valves were opened at Bhandarwada there would be water at Bhuleshwar. Witness had a record taken at the corner of Grant-road and Lamington-road similar to the one at the J. J. Hospital. These records showed that the Tansa pressure was turned on at 4 a.m.

The distance from the telephone to the sluice was only about a minute's walk. If the fire engine opposite the building which caught fire started to work in one minute it might not get water at sufficient pressure for ten minutes. From his records it did not appear that there was any delay.

In reply to a juror, the witness said from his records he was only telling them about the time they received the alarm, that was 3-53, and that at 3-58 water was available.

Mr. John Whiting, foreman, Babula Tank Fire Brigade Station, said that he received a call from Byculla at 3-50 a.m., asking him to proceed to Bhuleswar-road with his motor-tender and motor-steamer. The tender and steamer turned out at 3.51 a.m. The water station at Babula Tank was next door to his house. The water-works alarm bell woke him up and immediately after that his station bell also rang. They were out in a miaute, and at 3 55 a.m. they were on the spot. He found on his arrival that a five-storeyed building was well alight, and the Buleshwar men were working one line with a little pressure. He immediately got his tender down and within a minute there was plenty of water. Witness could not say as to the pressure, as they were taking the water from the hydrant to the tender. He thought that the people were burnt before he got to the spot.

The jury returned the following verdict: "That the deaths were caused by burns and injuries accidentally received at the fire on the 6th instant at Buleshwar."

The jury added the following rider:—The jurors are of opinion that sweets should not be made with lights on the ground floor of a crowded house.

THE REWA.

HOMEWARD BOUND WITH TROOPS.

The hired transport Rewa, Captain Thomas Kerr, R. N. R., will sail to-day for Southampton with drafts of different regiments consisting of 42 officers, 23 ladies, and 38 children, 26 Warrant officers, 19 women, and 38 children, 1,085 non-commissioned officers and men, 56 women and 128 children, 53 men (invalids) and 10 women, 6 insanes, and 6 prisoners. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major and Mrs G J A Ormsby and 2 children, Major and Mrs H M Nicholl, Capt O R McEwen, Capt and Mrs O G Wells, R A M C, wife of Major-General W P Braithwaite, Staff, Mr and Mrs Murray, sister and child, Capt and Mrs C Goates, Major T G Gill, R A M C, Lt-Col and Mrs A J Hancock, R I Fus., Lt-Col E Taylor, A V C, Lt C H Bingham, R G A Capt and Qr Mr and Mrs A Smith and 5 children, R Scots, Lieuts G R Corbett, R G A, E W Spurgin, 29 Lancers and C M Fulton, 33rd Cavalry, Capt R Porteus, A V D, Lt Marsden, R I Marine, Capt G F Perkins, Hampshire, Mr Carr, Dentist, Major and Mrs G H Arbuthnot, Berks Regt, Capt C A Lyon, R G A, Lt S R Rinrose-Welsted, R I Regt, Major and Mrs W H Trevor, Buffs, Majors W J Venour, R D Fus. and F Lawrence, Staff, Capts E S Sharpe, York and Lanc and W J S Hosley, K O S B, Hon. Lieut. and Qr. Mr. and Mrs. H S Lickmann and 5 children, Berks Regt., 2nd Lieuts. G M Henderson, H L I and A L N Maxwell Moffat, Dorsets, 2nd Lieuts. P G Villiers-Stuart, Cheshires, C W Hazeley, H L I, E P Nares and C de W Woodyer, Cheshires, and D J Addyman, E, Yorks, wife of Lt. C W Bingham, R G A, widow of Major Molyneux and infant, 25th Cavalry, wife of Capt. Porteus, A V D, Lt. and Mrs G Hardinge and 2 children, I O Dept., wife of Hon. Lieut. and Qr. Mr. H E Worthing, R Bde, Hon. Lieut. and Mrs. J E Clarke and 3 children I M L, Hon. and Qr.-Mr. and Mrs. E C Mudje and 3 children, L N Lancs, children of F Handley I O D, Lt. and Qr. Mr. A Brown, Dorset, Regt, and child, Hon. Capt. G W Gilbertson and wife of Hon. Capt. M C Doyle and child, S and T Corps, wife of Hon. Capt. A Craven, and 3 children, I O Dept, son of E J Ryan, S and T Corps, Capt and Mrs. A W Underwood, I O D, Capt. G L I Cavendish and 2 children, 97 D Inf. and Lt. E E Loch, H. L. I.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

CLAIM BY CREDIT BANK.

JAFFER JOOSUB'S DEAL IN SHARES.

A suit filed by the Credit Bank of India, Ltd, (in liquidation) against Tulsidas Jagjiwandas Divecha for the recovery of Rs. 6,107-5 with interest at 9 per cent. from October 21, 1913, till judgment, came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant appeared in person.

The plaint stated that from June 30, 1910, until recently the defendant had a current account with the bank which he overdrew from time to time. The defendant agreed to pay interest on the amount overdrawn at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum. There was now due and payable to the bank from the defendant at the foot of the account, inclusive of interest, a sum of Rs. 6,107-5 which he had failed and neglected to pay.

Mr. R. D Sethna, the official liquidator of the bank, called upon the defendant to pay the amount due from him to the bank, but the defendant denied his liability to pay.

The defendant admitted that he had a current account with the bank. He stated that several debit entries had been made in his current account for which he was not liable. He further stated that in December, 1912, Jaffer Joosub, the manager of the bank, requested him to put his signature to an application for 1,000 shares of the bank on there presentation and assurance that they would stand nominally in his name; he would have to pay nothing and incur no liability in respect thereof, and the bank in course of time would transfer them to another person's name, as the bank was the real holder of the shares. At the same time he was persuaded to put his signature to a cheque for Rs. 2,000 on the bank and to blank transfer forms. Subsequently his signature was taken to another blank cheque by Jaffer acting on behalf of the bank. He never received any notice of allotment, call or dividend in respect of the 1,000 shares. About March, 1913, Jaffer informed him that the shares had been transferred to the name of his brother Noormahomed. He denied that he was liable to the bank in the sum claimed or any part thereof.

After recording evidence His Lordship passed a decree for the bank for Rs. 5,940-2 with interest at 9 per cent. and costs.

SOLICITORS' BILL.

Before Mr. Justice Davar, yesterday, the hearing of the rule taken out by Abdul Kader against Mr Rustom K. R. Cama and others came up for hearing.

Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Raikes appeared for the second defendant, and Mr. Kanga for the third defendant. The first and the sixth defendants did not put in an appearance.

The facts of the case have been already reported.

Mr Davar applied for a postponment, which His Lordship refused. After hearing the arguments of counsel His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

This is a suit filed by the plaintiff against a firm of solicitors, who formerly carried on business as Thakordas and Co., to recover from them a sum of money by way of damages, alleging that they were guilty of negligence in their discharge of duties in connection with suit No. 399 of 1908 filed by the plaintiff against Dulanbibi and others. The negligence alleged against the solicitors is that they failed to obtain leave under clause 12 of Letters Patent, and consequently the suit failed. This rule was obtained by the plaintiff calling upon the solicitors to show cause why they should not be restrained from proceeding with the execution of their bill of costs against the present plaintiff in that suit.

It seems that the solicitors were by no means negligent in the discharge of their duties, but far from being negligent, they did everything that was in their power to safeguard their client's interest. The plaint was drawn, I find, by Mr. Padshah, than whom there was no more careful draftsman at the Bar. The plaint was presented during the summer vacation of 1908 to the learned Chief Justice on May 29, 1908. The learned Judge came to the conclusion after its perusal that this was not a case in which leave was necessary. He admitted the plaint which was subsequently filed. I heard the suit on its merits and in the end found that it was defective for want of jurisdiction, in that no leave had been obtained.

The plaintiff did not appeal against my judgment. The question at present is whether the defendants are proved to be guilty of such negligence as would entitle the Court to exercise its power and restrain them from recovering costs which are due to them.

His Lordship discharged the rule with costs.

SEQUEL TO MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

APPEAL BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

An appeal preferred by the Bombay Government against the decision of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, praying that the records and proceedings in the case in which Haji Omer and Noor Mahomed Haji Dada, were charged with cheating by personation and abetting in the last Municipal by-election in "B" ward might be sent for, and the accused convicted under Sections 465 and 177 of the Indian Penal Code, was lodged in the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

In acquitting the accused, the magistrate observed that when the Indian Penal Code was first framed, municipal elections had not been introduced in India. The Code therefore could hardly be said to contemplate election malpractices with which the accused were charged. It was strange that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay had not yet moved Government to pass an Act on the lines of the English illegal and Corrupt Practices Act, so as to make such malpractices punishable as offences.

The Bombay Government, in their appeal, pointed out that the facts of the case as elicited during the trial clearly proved without a shadow of doubt that the accused Ahmed signed a voting paper falsely in the name of Haji Moti, and when asked by the polling officer if that was his name, he replied in the affirmative.

Their lordships admitted the appeal.

COCAINE CASE SEQUEL.

APPEAL BY AN AUSTRIAN.

At the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah, an appeal preferred by Stephano Kobouri, an Austrian, against the decision of Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, came up for admission.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged before Mr Frank Oliveira with illegally selling five packets of cocaine containing 100 grains each of the total value of Rs. 160. The accused was found guilty and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In presenting the appeal, Mr. Godinho contended that the magistrate had misunderstood the evidence of the witness, Peter Simons, and the magistrate was wrong on the evidence in finding that the petitioner was a party to any arrangements for a sale of cocaine to Mr. Clark for Rs. 160. The conviction was manifestly against the weight of evidence, and the sentence was unduly severe.

Their lordships admitted the appeal and on the question of bail, directed Mr. Godinho to give notice to the Public Prosecutor of his intention to apply for bail on behalf of the petitioner.

THE POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF CHOCOLATE.

Patrick Peters, a mechanic, was placed before Rao Bahadur Setalwad at the Mazagon Police Court by Deputy Inspector Melville, charged with the theft of a jar of chocolate from an Irani's shop in Clare Road. It appeared that Inspector Melville was making some inquiries in connection with a case, when, on searching the house of one D'Souza he found the jar of chocolate. On being questioned D'Souza said the accused had given it to him for safe custody, and the accused was thereupon arrested.

The accused denied the charge and said the Irani bore him ill-will as he had once struck his relative, and as he owed him Rs. 8. Two witnesses named Harrison and Patrick O'Hollorn were called on his behalf and they said they saw the accused buying the chocolate.

The magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and imposed a fine of Rs. 15 in addition.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Burgh charged D. Rustomji, a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. S. C. Patel with rash and negligent driving and with failing to report an accident to the police.

The complaint was that on Wednesday night while the accused was driving a car along Parel-road, Tukaram, a Hindu labourer, was knocked down by the mud-guard of the car. One of the wheels passed over his right arm causing a compound fracture. A police sepoy took him to the hospital. It was further alleged that the accused did not blow the horn and was driving fast.

The accused's defence was that he knew nothing about the accident.

The accused was convicted of rash and negligent driving and fined Rs. 40. Out of this amount Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the injured man. Accused was acquitted on the second charge, because the magistrate observed that as a policeman had taken the injured man to hospital there was no need for the accused to make a report to the police.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

[Associated Press.]

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

The Karachi freight market shows no improvement, and rates still tend downwards.

No rain has yet fallen in the United Provinces, where it is so much wanted, and local prices of produce continue to advance.

A certain amount of business for forward positions has been done by the Ellerman and Hansa lines. For near positions there is practically no enquiry. On the berth the Hansa line booked about 5,000 tons for Hamburg at 13-6 March to June, and 14, July to December. The Ellerman line have made the following bookings:—500 tons, March, Liverpool at 12; 1,250 tons, April, Antwerp at 12,; 1,500 tons, May, Liverpool, Birkenhead at 13; 6,000 tons May, Liverpool at 13-3; 6,000 tons, June, September, Birkenhead at 13-6. No charters are reported.

THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE.

An admonition to resist the ever-growing striving after amusement has been addressed to the Roman Catholic members of the Austro-Hungarian Army and Navy by a dignitary of the Church whose position corresponds practically to that of Chaplain-General of the Forces.

Luxury, extravagance, and the search for pleasure (runs the pastoral letter), are every day attaining greater dimensions, and are a serious menace to the well-being of the individual and the family. Feverish catching at every opportunity of enjoyment and an insatiable desire for the display of ostentation have become a disease of the present day which is eating at the root of the race. Modern dances and other forms of amusement aim not at beneficial relaxation but at the excitement of the senses, while the majority of theatrical and other performances, which disseminate immoral principles and glorify the most reprehensible acts, tend to lead the spectator from the realities of life and of his calling and place him in a false path. To fitting forms of recreation there can be no objection, but parents must not measure their pleasures and expenditure and mode of life according to the unhealthy caprices of the world, and must accustom their children to soberness and moderation in their needs and desires.

AGRA RIOT CASE.

THE DEATH OF A BRAHMIN.

ACCUSED ALLOWED BAIL.

[Associated Press.]

AGRA, Feb. 12.

Another case against a batch of five Mahomedans was heard to-day by Mr. C. Moore, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate. Mr. Alston and the local Court Inspector appeared for the Crown. Mr. Habibulla, barrister of Cawnpore, defended. The prosecution alleged that Ram Dayal, a Brahmin was killed during the riots.

Mr. Alston said that the original intention in that case was to charge the accused with murder, but it appeared that the deceased happened to come across the van-guard of the Mahomedan mob and was attacked. He was struck one blow on the back which, unfortunately, ruptured the right kidney and caused death. It could not be suggested that any one striking a man on the back intended to cause his death. Counsel therefore suggested that the accused should be tried under Section 325 I. P. C.

The Court accepted Mr. Alston's suggestion. The father of the deceased, a witness for the prosecution, said that on the day of Moharram he saw a crowd of Mahomedans hitting his son, who ran towards his shop. As the deceased was getting up the steps an elderly man struck him with a lathi on the back and he died as the result of injuries thus sustained. After an hour or so a European official came to his shop and had the body removed to the hospital. The witness identified Wajji, one of the accused present in court, among those who assaulted his son. The last blow was struck by Wajji.

A Bania shop keeper said that he saw a large crowd of Mahomedans coming along shouting "Ali Ali." He heard the Postmaster shouting that his (witness's) son was being attacked by the mob. The witness identified two of the accused as among those who comprised the mob.

LATER.

Having tendered further evidence to corroborate the previous witnesses, Mr. Alston closed the case for the prosecution. He said that this was the last case of the series, but he desired to mention that on the 6th December two Hindus, one of whom was a Brahmin and the other a priest, were killed in the course of the riots. Notwithstanding very careful investigations the culprits in these cases had not been traced, as none of the people in the locality, where the crimes were committed, could give any information leading to a clue.

All the accused denied taking part in the riots and pleaded alibis. One said he was away at Chatta in the Muttra district.

The Court.—"Chatta appears to be a favourite place for alibis.

Mr. Alston.—"Perhaps witnesses are cheap there." (Laughter).

Mr. Habibulla applied for the release of the accused on bail.

The application was granted and the accused were enlarged on their personal recognizances of Rs. 500 with two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

The case was adjourned.

The news of the release of the accused on bail was received with shouts of joy by huge crowds of Mahomedans in the compound of the court.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL.

SOME JOKES ABOUT JOURNALIES.

As the guest of the Northern Society of Journalists at their annual dinner at Middlesbrough on January 17, Mr. Herbert Samuel, who, it is announced is to have the Post Office for the Local Government Board, in proposing the toast of the evening, said he was naturally brought into close contact with the Press. The Press was the largest customer of the Post Office, and also the most unremunerative. (Laughter.) But one had the satisfaction of knowing that low telegraph rates to the Post Office meant high salaries to the journalists. (Renewed laughter.) He also came into contact with journalists as a member of Parliament and a public speaker. The public speaker was the raw material of the journalist, and under his treatment developed into the manufactured article. (Laughter.) Touching upon reporting efficiency, Mr. Samuel said that in this country public speakers had little to complain of, but when he was in Canada he had suffered somewhat seriously. They could imagine his feelings after he had mentioned the interesting historical fact that Benjamin Franklin met Gibbon the historian and offered him materials for a new book upon "The Rise and Decline of the British Empire," when a paragraph appeared stating that "Benjamin Disraeli met the historian and offered him materials for a new book on 'The Rise and Decline of the Roman Empire.'" (Laughter.)

Mr. Samuel, referring to the writers of Parliamentary sketches, said he thought these writers had their justification, although one observed discrepancies in the reports in various newspapers. It was the duty of the journalist to make it appear that there was something worth reading in the newspapers when, as a matter of fact, there was not. (Laughter.) When other things failed there was always "forthcoming changes in the Cabinet." (Laughter.) He was not one of those, he proceeded, who in a serious spirit decried the British Press or suggested that its standard was a low one. (Hear, hear.) When some people said that nowadays the Press was not what it had been he abhorred the statement. Those who made it had no knowledge of history. If they read the newspapers, say, of ninety years ago, they would find that the standard of journalism was far below that of to-day. (Hear, hear.) Personally he felt quite convinced that the best of their newspapers were better than the newspapers of earlier periods and better than the best of foreign newspapers, while their worst newspapers were not as bad as the worst of earlier periods or the worst of foreign newspapers. (Applause.)

PLAGUE MORTALITY

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 7th February stood at 9,338 against 11,131 cases. Bombay Presidency had 799; Madras, 292; Bengal, 9; Bihar, 1,896; the United Provinces, 5,100; the Punjab, 565; Burma, 425; Mysore, 94; Hyderabad, 74; Rajputana, 53; and Kashmir, 1.

GRAVEL AND STONE.

Uric acid sand and gravel are the most common causes of urinary stoppage, the frequent urination, inflammation of too bladder and stone.

Uric acid sand is the sediment seen in the water after it has been standing for some hours. It is composed of solids which the urine has been unable to hold in solution.

This mischievous acid has different effects in different cases. It may keep the bladder in a constantly irritated state so that there is a desire to empty the bladder every half-hour or so day and night. In other patients the sediment collects in the urinary channels and clogs them up, so that there is great difficulty and pain in relieving the bladder, or there may be a total stoppage for many hours. Sediment often makes the urine acid and scalding, leaving a raw and burning sensation in the urinary canals.

STONE. A patient may suffer with gravel for years without a stone forming, but there is always that danger, and nothing is more agonising than the sharp, tearing pain of the stone passing from the kidney to the bladder (renal colic). The sufferer sweats with pain, trembles, vomits, and cries out with acute pain in the back.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills make the urinary system act freely, and this washes out the offending deposits and stones, leaving the kidneys and urinary system cleansed and active. An essential feature of the treatment is to drink plenty of water.

THREE STONES REMOVED BY DOAN'S PILLS.

"No one but myself knows what I have gone through with stone," says Mr. T. J. Leech, of 13, Lypiatt Street, Cheltenham, England. "I have had three stones removed by operations—one in 1890—another in 1894—and a third in 1900. I am sending you one of these stones to give you an idea of their size." (*See Illustration.*)

Stone (exact size) removed by an operation.

"Recently the symptoms of stone again appeared. The flow from the kidneys was irregular and most painful; there was a lot of gravel, and I had fearful pains in my back—if I tried to stoop a sharp pain darted through me.

"I again sought medical advice, and was recommended to go into a hospital to have the stones crushed, but I kept putting it off until I met a friend who urged me to try

Three Stones (exact size) removed without an operation by Doan's Pills

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had spent so many pounds on medical treatment and other things before, that I ridiculed the idea of Doan's Pills doing me any good. But my frend was so persistent that I got a box of the Pills, and to my surprise they relieved me from the first. In course of time they brought away the three other stones I am sending you (*see illustration*); after that the water cleared and passed without difficulty, and I got rid of the pain in my back.

"But for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I should certainly have undergone another operation to have these three stones removed.

"I feel very grateful to Doan's Pills for the relief they have brought me. I was dubious about them at first, but now no one could believe in them more than I do."

(Signed) "T. J. LEECH."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co
BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nouriches the Hair,

Removes the Dandruff,

Increases the Growth,

Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

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PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British MEAD

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WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.

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Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for **Free Art Catalogue** and *Special Offer* on sample machine. Agents wanted.

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THE WEATHER.

NO RAINFALL IN INDIAN AREA.

DISTURBANCE IN THE GULF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

No rainfall is reported from the Indian area. Information from Persia is very defective this morning, but there are indications of a marked disturbance affecting the Persian Gulf, which will probably pass westward.

Forecast.—Some precipitation in Baluchistan, Sind and Kashmir.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cotton prospects much improved.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Cotton arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in upper Sind. Night temperature is above normal in lower Sind.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A deep depression is noticeable in the Persian area; Jask reports moderate rainfall. Skies have cleared in the Punjab, but have become moderately clouded over the rest of north-west India. Some showers may occur in Sind.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Total rainfall since 1st November to date
Jask ...	73·5	61·6	0·37	2·37
Muskat ...	71·1	67·1	0·05	1·13
Delhi ...	75·8	50·2	...	0·60
Karachi ...	76·8	64·3	...	0·87
Bhuj ...	79·5	52·2	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	78·2	59·4	...	0·00
Verawal ...	83·4	58·7	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	82·6	50·8	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para...	86·0	53·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	87·7	57·1	...	0·00
Deesa ...	83·5	55·6	...	0·01
BOMBAY ...	82·4	67·3	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	85·9	65·1	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·1	70·4	...	...
Karwar ...	83·1	68·4	...	...
Malegaon ...	92·9	53·3	...	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	89·4	56·8	...	0·16
Poona ...	90·6	55·9	...	...
Sholapur ...	94·6	65·3	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	93·8	66·8	...	0·24
Belgaum ...	88·3	61·5	...	0·82
Madras ...	86·1	67·9	...	28·73
Bangalore ...	87·3	58·8	...	0·34

BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), on the 12th February, 1914, was 30·158, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by 013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.		h. m.	ft.	in.
Fri	13	m	0 58	30	4
			1 17 a	28	9
Satur	14	m	1 32	29	11
			2 3 a	28	5
Sun	15	m	2 7	29	1
			2 52 a	27	9
Mon	16	m	2 45	27	11
			3 49 a	26	10
		m	3 29	26	7
			5 1 a	25	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	February.		h. m.	ft.	in.
Fri	13	m	7 1	15	7
			7 3 a	15	7
Satur	14	m	7 40	15	4
			7 44 a	16	8
Sun	15	m	8 21	15	5
			8 29 a	18	3
Mon	16	m	9 5	15	11
			9 23 a	19	10
Tues	17	m	9 56	16	8
			10 34 a	21	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
13 (Friday)	do 7h. 9m.	do 6h. 37m.
14 (Saturday)	do 7h. 9m.	do 6h. 38m.
15 (Sunday)	do 7h. 8m.	do 6h. 39m.
16 (Monday)	do 7h. 7m.	do 6h. 39m.
17 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 7m.	do 6h. 40m.

Phases of the Moon.—Perigee, Feb. 12th, 7-0h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 17th 2h. 53-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 25th, 5h. 32·1m. a.m.; Apogee, 28th, 2-7h. p.m.; First Quarter, March 5th, 10h, 33·1m. a.m.; Full Moon, 12th, 9h. 49·5m. a.m.

LORD MURRAY'S VENTURE.

HISTORY OF PERUVIAN OIL NEGOTIATIONS.

With reference to a New York telegram with regard to an alleged struggle between the oil interests of Lord Cowdray, as represented by Mr Lloyd George, jun., and Mr. Robert Anderson, and the Standard Oil Company, for the control of the Peruvian oil-fields, Lord Murray, who returned from a trip to South America in connection with oil-field contracts for Messrs. S. Pearson and Son, Ltd., in mail week, furnished the *Daily Mail*, at its own request, with an explanation of the exact situation in Peru.

Lord Murray said:—

"Being unable to go to Peru to see President Billinghurst myself, as I had to return to England before leaving Panama, I sent to negotiate on certain lines I had laid down, Mr. Robert Anderson, one of the principal officials of Messrs. S. Pearson and Son. Under my instructions, Mr. Robert Anderson had recently conducted negotiations with the Government of Costa Rica, where the Pearson contract, which had been signed with the Costa Rican Government, was defeated in Congress by the narrow majority of three votes.

"It was freely stated at the time that the reason for the small adverse majority was the fear on the part of certain Costa Rican deputies that the granting of a contract to a British firm might not be agreeably regarded in Washington, and might prejudice them in the settlement of their boundary dispute with the neighbouring Republic of Panama.

As for the suggestion of a section of the American Press that American national interests have been prejudiced by the action of Messrs. S Pearson and Son and other British firms, I can say, in reply to your question, that in certain quarters in the United States there has been a feeling of discomfort in this respect. There is, however, every reason to believe that it is now appreciated at Washington that the contracts which I recently negotiated and signed with the Governments of Colombia, Equador and Costa Rica, not being monopolies, are not inimical to the United States. When recently in the United States, I met many prominent business men who expressed the hope that large British houses would co-operate in developing the South and Central American Republics in the neighbourhood of the Panama Canal, and thus bring increased prosperity and commercial stability to those regions.

"With regard to the role attributed to Mr. Lloyd George, jun., in Lima, by telegrams to the New York newspapers and reproduced in the English Press, there appears to be some misapprehension. Mr. Richard Lloyd George, son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is a young engineer who, after leaving Cambridge, where he took his degree in engineering, became in 1910 an employe of Messrs. S. Pearson and Son, and worked as a junior assistant engineer on the Dover Harbour Works, and later under the Port of London Authority.

"He is now working as a geological engineer under Mr. Robert Anderson, who is the principal geologist of the firm in South America, and it is erroneous to state that he is conducting, or is in any way responsible for the negotiations which are being carried on by Messrs. S. Pearson and Son with foreign Governments, as has been stated in certain American newspapers. Mr. Richard Lloyd George, who is twenty-three years of age, began at the bottom of the ladder at a small weekly wage, and his progress in the firm has, as in the case of its numerous employes depended solely on his own ability. He is a promising, hard-working young fellow."

ARMY RECRUITING.

HUMOUR WITH A PURPOSE ON THE ARMY FILM.

"I did not know that was how they trained the Army," said a mere civilian at the matinee of the great British Army film shown at the Palace Theatre, London, and the average member of the audience felt somewhat small in the presence of the throng of 1,000 soldiers, representing every branch of the service who filled the upper parts of the theatre and who knew all about it and appreciated every picture.

It was a soldiers' afternoon. As the grand old man of the Army—Lord Roberts—entered his box with three schoolboys, a huge roar went up, such a cheer as soldiers alone can give. The happy mood of the audience was to be felt from the beginning of the kinematograph pictures.

At every point they cheered any display of efficiency. They knew what the training meant. The culminating point, however, came when, after cheering their own sections as they appeared the soldiers recognised a real, living friend on the screen. We civilians did not know him, but from the shout which greeted him he must have been the most popular man in the Army. He seemed to be known to all simply as the "Sergeant-Major," and came in a strange manner.

In the middle of all the serious work of the Army, a picture was shown depicting "a gentle knight in khaki." A young soldier defended a country maiden from a tramp and took her home. This was pleasant and the audience smiled, but when the "Sergeant-Major" appeared in the disguise of the girl's father, a howl of delight went up, which grew more unrestrained when he left the young people alone with the suspicion of a soldierly wink. But better was to follow, for when the lights went up for an interval, this "Sergeant-Major" was discovered sitting in the flesh in the front row of the circle. The soldiers cheered again, and he stood up in front of them and bowed his acknowledgments.

The film, which was approved by the King and Queen at Sandringham last month, is a remarkable study of the different aspects of the Army and the mechanism of guns, the building of a pontoon, the taking of cover, and all the details of manœuvring in war, from the airship and the aeroplane to the Maxim gun was brought home to the ordinary man as things of real and earnest meaning. For the ordinary man is ignorant of the Army, and the Army is setting to work to remedy that defect by the agency of newspaper advertisements and the kinematograph.

GERMAN CONTRACTS WITH JAPAN.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL FROM BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of a London paper telegraphed on January, 21:—Some curious statements as to the business practices of German firms executing contracts for the Japanese Government were made in the course of a trial before the criminal courts here. The defendant, Karl Richter, is a shorthand clerk, who was sent out by the Siemens and Schuckert Company to their Tokio agency, where he appropriated certain confidential letters. These, he alleged, contained proof that the firm had practised bribery on a large scale in the higher ranks of Japanese officialdom, and with this imputation he offered to surrender the correspondence for a sum of £2,500. Although he had been previously convicted of theft and forgery, he urged in his defence that his morals had been contaminated by the corrupt practices of his employers, and with a view to driving home this point he demanded that the stolen letters should be read.

In this connection the defending counsel stated that, contrary to law, he had been denied access to the correspondence which had been removed by the prosecution from the documents relating to the case. After a lengthy consultation the Bench decided that the stolen letters should not be put in, but that a communication in which the defendant offered them back to the firm, and which contained extracts from some of them, should be read. In it the accused stated that on July 16, 1911, the manager, Kessler, at Berlin wrote to Herr Hermann, head of the Tokio office, as follows:

A QUESTION OF COMMISSION.

"It really was an outrage to conclude the commission agreement with Admiral Fujii in London, where our old agreement with Admiral Iwasaki still exists and works faultlessly. What grounds were there, then, for so far-reaching an agreement with Admiral Fujii as 5 per cent. for a ship to be built in England and 2 1-2 per cent. for all other orders for the Japanese navy?" To this, according to defendant, Herr Hermann answered that Admiral Fujii was a man who had great influence in the placing of contracts for the Japanese fleet, that he was "a regular commission-hunter," and that "he must therefore be kept warm." Defendant also alleged in his letter that Siemens Brothers' dynamo works in London telegraphed to Siemens and Schuckert in Berlin, inquiring how much "commission" for "our Japanese friends" was to be included in the price for the electrical fittings for some torpedo-boats, and received the answer, "£2,000 to £2,500."

Richter also alleged that the following passage was contained in a letter sent to Tokio by the Siemens firm in London with regard to a member of the Japanese Naval Mission in England:

"The complaints as to our high prices are certainly to be ascribed to Captain Ide. Nothing will remain to us but to make greater reductions in prices. For it will now, apparently, be too late to draw Captain Ide into our interests."

To this the Tokio office replied that it was not expedient to make a great reduction of prices, as the decisions as to the placing of contracts were taken in Tokio, and that the list orders had shown that the friends of Siemens' in the Naval Ministry were to be trusted. The reply continued:

"If Captain Ide becomes permanently burdensome to us he must fall, and that will not be difficult for us to achieve. Yoshida now has the task of finding out in London which of the members of the Naval Commission are not working for us in the sense of our friends here, and of arranging that they are removed and rendered innocuous."

WIRELESS STATION.

Another letter which defendant claimed to have in his possession came, he said, from a German company for wireless telegraphy. It concerned the erection of a station in Japan at a cost of 1,500,000 marks, which included "20 per cent. commission on our own products, 10 per cent. on the products of others, and 15 per cent. for special confidential expenses." Provision was made for a conventional penalty of 500,000 marks in case a certain radius of action was not attained by the station, and it was mentioned in the letter that the stipulated sum must be regarded as high, "because it would absorb nearly the entire profits."

Finally, defendant stated that the firm sold abroad from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than at home.

A sentence of eight years' penal servitude was asked for by the prosecutor, but the Court imposed only a quarter of this, adducing, in mitigation of punishment, that "the not quite straightforward manipulations of the firm of Schuckert might, perhaps to some extent, have acted as an incitement on the accused." The judgment is to be appealed against, and, apparently, one ground which will be brought forward against it will be that, as the offence was committed in Japan, the German courts have no jurisdiction. According to one report, Richter was arrested at the instance of the Foreign Office as he was crossing into Germany from Russia in an express train.

This morning the Siemens and Schuckert Company issued the following statement:

"All naval business in Japan is, as is customary in non-European States, transacted through native agents, who naturally receive commissions. To the Japanese State officials the Siemens and Schuckert works have never paid commissions of any kind, either directly or indirectly. As soon as the attempt at blackmailing was made the Siemens and Schuckert works lodged an information with the Public Prosecutor and informed the authorities in Japan."

CORNS HAVE EARS, but these are perhaps the only ears in the east that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Ross and Co., writes, "Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 705.

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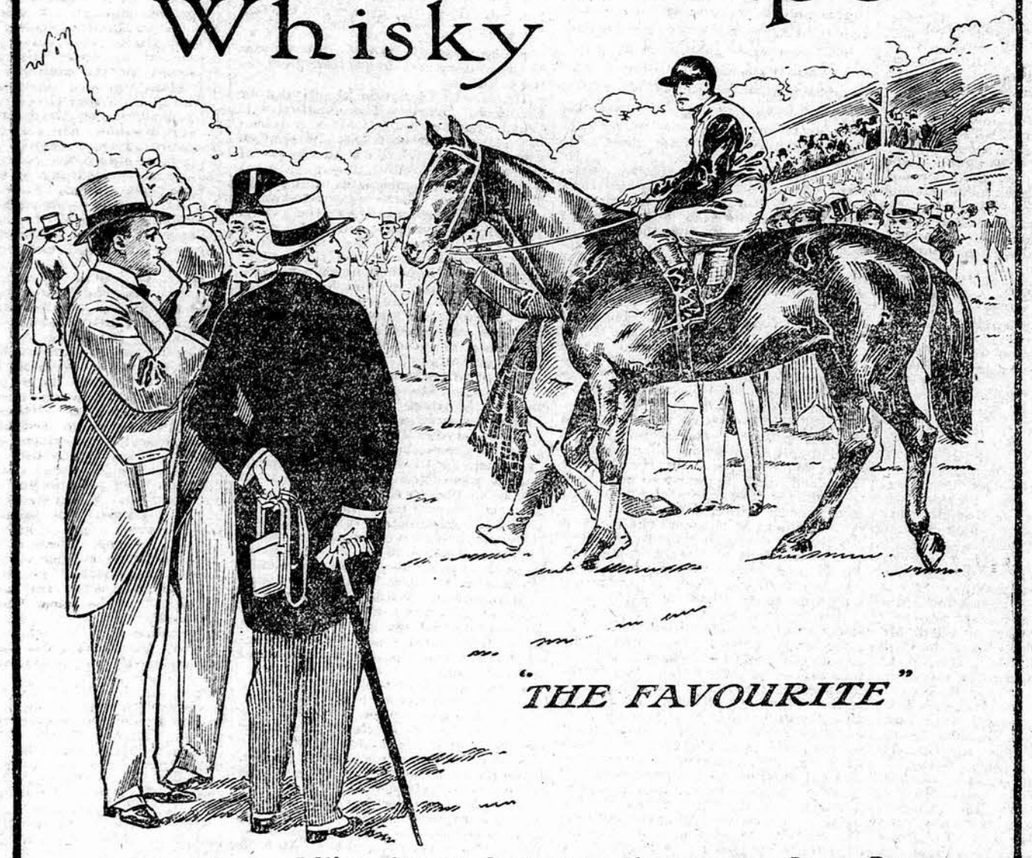

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Inspired Backer—H'M. GREEN STRIPE by USHER out of BLACK BOTTLE.
WELL! I DONT THINK THAT CAN BE BEATEN!

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HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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DR. WHITMORE,
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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in equal uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

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Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.

Tin to kill and mummify 250 rats 5s. 3d. of Chemists and Stores or post free of—
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A quick bake—

A quick bake and a good bake is secured by using "Paisley Flour." Only fifteen to twenty minutes are required for scones, rolls, little loaves, etc. And the result is delicious. Try

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder.

A line to MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you a free copy of the Brown & Polson Book of 75 Recipes.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

STRANGE FEARS IN STOCKHOLM.

The political situation as between Russia and Sweden is alleged to be serious, despite all official assurances. A violent campaign has been started against Russia by the Swedish Press, in consequence of what are declared to be extensive and menacing military measures in Finland, and the leading Liberal Stockholm paper, *Aftonbladet* stated on January 21 that these measures are connected with a war against Sweden which Russia is preparing.

NEW YORK RUFFIANISM

Startling evidence of the power of New York "gangsters" was forthcoming when Judge Malone consented to an application that the names and addresses of the jurors empanelled to try "Dopey Ben," a notorious rough, for assault, be kept secret. "Nothing," to quote the *New York World*, "that has been revealed heretofore as to the lawless conditions existing in the American metropolis is so disquieting as this suggestion from a magistrate who is in a position to speak advisedly. A police department that tolerates a situation of this kind fails of its first duty. It must kill or be killed. Which shall it be?"

HEROIC CHIROPODY.

Thomas McWard, of Charleston, West Virginia, has achieved a record in heroic chiropody. For years he suffered martyrdom from a corn on the little toe of his left foot. It was situated so high that pedestrians kicked it almost daily, and indeed, Mr. McWard in recent years had devoted most of his time to treating the corn and attacking its assailants. Things reached a climax, says a Charleston despatch, when a huge flower-pot fell from a window and landed squarely on the little toe. The pain was so excruciating that Mr. McWard hurried home, grabbed a rifle, and smashed his toe and the corn with a bullet. Now Mr. McWard is in hospital, and the question of amputating the entire foot is raised.

DUTY OF THE RICH.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie posed recently for a talking-machine and moving pictures. The iron-master struck a characteristic attitude, and spoke for a few moments about the duties of the rich towards the community. Mr. Carnegie's address began: "This, then, is held to be the duty of a man of wealth. First, to set an example of modest and unostentatious living, shunning display; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him, and after doing so to consider all the surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds which he is strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the country."

CHINESE CURRENCY.

A Presidential mandate is expected shortly, says a Pekin message of Jan. 21, sanctioning the draft currency law establishing a regular silver currency for the whole country, with a coin of almost precisely the same weight and fineness as the present Mexican dollar as a standard, the previous plan of making a smaller coin the unit having been abandoned because it was deemed inexpedient. The "Quintuple" bankers have finally held meetings regarding the loan necessary to effect this reform, but Chinese circles state that they are proposing impossible conditions, in order to delay the negotiations until the summer, when the Home markets will be more favourable. It is interesting to recall that previous expert calculations stated that the silver coinage necessary, to make the total reform must equal 2 dols. per head of the population, say 700,000,000 ounces. Obviously, years must elapse before such a vast coining can be completed.

SIMPLE LIFE FOR CHILDREN

Five hundred members of the Parents' League organised to provide the simple life for the future young persons of society, attended the first annual meeting of the League in New York. Mrs. John Henry Hammond, the president, said that the League hoped to make it fashionable to be old-fashioned. Other cities, she said, are watching its work with the idea of founding leagues of their own. Sae reported that the Leagues Committee is determining which plays are proper for children to see. Letters were read from the heads of several private schools, one of whom implored parents not to take their children to more than one show a day during the Christmas vacation, and to let them have champagne only at supper. Some of the best-known society matrons in New York attended the meeting and endorsed the plea for the simple life for children.

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

In connection with the proposed reorganisation of the Army Ordnance Corps the Army Council have submitted proposals to General Officers Commanding for their consideration in which the abolition of tradesmen in the companies of the corps on peace establishment is suggested as well as putting out the work of repairs of barrack and camp equipment to civilian contractors. The personnel by this arrangement would comprise clerks and store-keepers only, and a considerable saving would be effected by the substitution of civil labour. A new section, "C," is to be created, to which men of required trades will be relegated on enlistment, their services being only required on mobilisation. They will be enlisted for one day's colour service, and then transferred to the Army Reserve.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A LADY'S LETTERS.

JUDGE ORDERS THEM TO BE RETURNED.

MAN'S BREACH OF PROMISE CLAIM.

A middle-aged barrister who was plaintiff in a breach of promise case against a lady much younger than himself, his announcement of the discontinuance of the action without appearing in court, his summons to the court by Mr. Justice Darling and his being ordered to deliver up certain letters, of which it was alleged he had made improper use, were features of a case mentioned in the King's Bench Division on January 21.

The case was that of Chester v. Soames, and Mr. Marshall Hall, K. C., explained that there was an enormous volume of correspondence in the case. In his (counsel's) 30 years' experience at the Bar, he said, he had never read such letters. He had hoped to have had the opportunity of cross-examining the plaintiff, but on Monday night they received notice from the plaintiff's solicitors wholly discontinuing the action.

IMPROPER USE OF LETTERS.

This caused a difficulty of a practical nature. What he ventured to say was that a most improper use had been made of the possession of a number of letters written by this young lady to the plaintiff during the course of the two or three months of their acquaintanceship.

Mr. Marshall Hall added that he would have asked his lordship, had the case been tried, to make an order that these letters should be delivered up. He would like his lordship to read a letter written by the plaintiff to the father of the young lady, who was a gentleman of considerable means and position. If his lordship would look at that letter—he did not think it would be right to read it out in court—he (counsel) thought that his lordship would agree that an improper use was intended to be made of the possession of the letters by the plaintiff.

The Judge, having read the letter, said that it appeared as if there would be an abuse of the process of the Court if the action were discontinued.

Mr. Marshall Hall said, of course, he was entitled to ask for costs, but that would not be sufficient in this case. He wanted an order of the Court for the delivery up of the letters. He added that, although counsel had drawn the pleadings, no one now appeared in court.

SUMMONED TO COURT.

His lordship said he desired that either the plaintiff or his counsel or solicitor or all should be present before him, and should send official notice to the chambers of the plaintiff and to his solicitor of that desire.

After the adjournment judgment was entered for the defendant with costs, and an order made for the delivery up of the letters. Mr. Marshall Hall said he understood that plaintiff was now in court.

Mr. Justice Darling said that he understood counsel wished to apply for judgment against the plaintiff, who had given notice of discontinuance of trial after the case had been placed in his lordship's list.

Mr. Marshall Hall: Yes, with costs. I also ask that the letters, which are in the possession of the plaintiff, and which have been disclosed, may be ordered to be handed to the defendant.

JUDGE'S ORDER TO PLAINTIFF.

Addressing the plaintiff, a middle-aged man, the Judge said it appeared by a letter which had been written, and from the statement of Mr. Hall, that he was in possession of certain letters written by this lady to him.

Plaintiff: Yes.

His lordship added that those letters were the property of the person who wrote them and he asked the plaintiff whether he was prepared to hand them over.

Plaintiff: I have no objection whatever.

The Judge further pointed out that the defendant would have to supply a list of all the letters which it was desired should be handed over, and the plaintiff must comply with the order by twelve o'clock next day.

Plaintiff gave an undertaking to deliver up both letters and copies.

Mr. Justice Darling said he was satisfied that a use might be made of these letters which the court would not permit. If any threat to make such use of them proceeded from the plaintiff, it would render him liable to have his conduct inquired into by the Benchers of his Inn.

Plaintiff: I wrote that letter in the heat of the moment, my lord.

His lordship: Probably you did.

DRAGGED THROUGH WAVES

THRILLING STORY OF RESCUE BY LUSITANIA.

A thrilling story of the sea was told on the arrival of the Lusitania at Fishguard in mail week—a sequel to the rescue by the liner of the men from the brigantine Mayflower.

Captain Halfyard, of the Mayflower, telling his experiences, said they left Bahia, Brazil, on November 26 in ballast for St. John's, Newfoundland. From the outset they experienced bad weather. Five days before reaching the Lusitania he ran into a terrific gale which carried away the ship's rudder, in addition to the canvas. The stern became damaged, and the vessel sprang a leak. They tried a new mainsail, but this was lost.

On Wednesday last they sighted the schooner Nelly M., of St John's, and spoke her, but a high sea rendered any attempt to assist the Mayflower perilous. The distressed vessel was left to the mercy of the sea, and Captain Halfyard decided to get near the steamship tracks.

On Friday morning they were sighted by the Lusitania, which was immediately hove to, and the first officer, Mr. Alexander, with a volunteer crew, set out in a ship's lifeboat to rescue them, an operation fraught with the utmost peril.

Nearing the brigantine, Mr. Alexander found it impossible to get alongside safely. He then, by the aid of a line and belts, hauled the men through the raging sea one by one. Captain Halfyard being the last to leave the vessel. Before quitting the ship he set her ablaze to avoid risks to shipping.

"THE RIGHT TO DIE."

A PATHETIC CRIME.

OCTOGENARIAN MURDERER.

"The right to die," a question which has agitated newspaper correspondence in Great Britain for many months, has been superseded in general interest here by the question, "Is it a sin to kill?" if such killing is done at the request of the victim, and with the desire to end an incurable disease and a life of torture and misery, wired the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* on January 21.

This question, which is being taken up by every big newspaper, and discussed at every fireside, was first raised yesterday, when Judge Walling, in the Philadelphia Criminal Court, sentenced William Eberwein, an aged soldier and veteran of the American Civil War, to seven years' solitary confinement for killing his wife, who for years past has suffered untold agonies from vertigo and cancer in the foot.

Eberwein is 80 years old, and his wife was fifteen years younger. They had lived harmoniously together for thirty years without a quarrel of any kind. Last October, however, Mrs. Eberwein was found dead with a fractured skull, and her husband was arrested. Since then he had refused to make a statement, and it was not till he was called upon to plead in court yesterday that anyone knew that the old man was the murderer.

As Eberwein rose in the witness-box he clutched the railing with his feeble old hands for support, and in a low, shaking voice said:

"I did it because she begged me to."

He then told of his wife's long years of sickness and suffering, how her body was covered with bruises from falling about the house in her dizzy spells, and how on the fatal October day he found her in a huddled heap at the bottom of the stairs, where she had fallen from the first landing.

"I'm suffering awfully, William," the prisoner told the Court his wife said, and he added that the poor woman's moaning was pitiful.

Eberwein continued: I said:

"I'll get an ambulance and take you to the hospital." "No" she says, "I ain't got much faith in hospitals. What Nature's power can't cure no hospital doctor can cure. I'm hurt too much, and I want to die. You do it William."

"Do what?" I says. "End it all for me," says she.

"No, I cannot do that," says I. "It's no sin," says she, "when I'm suffering so."

I had a board in my hand that I had brought in out of the yard. I looked at her lying there, hurt so; and guessed, too, it wouldn't be a sin.

"Go on, William," says she, "go on." Then I tapped her on the head with the board, and I tapped her again. She didn't moan much, and once when I stopped she kind o' whispered, "Go on; it won't be long." So I kept on tapping her and she got quiet, and, it seemed to me, contented; and I knew it was all over. Then I was arrested and taken to prison. If I get out of this I want to go to an old soldiers' home, where I'll be taken care of.

In sentencing the prisoner for murder, in the second degree, Judge Walling imposed the minimum number of years, but it was generally agreed that, owing to the old soldier's age, he had virtually received a sentence for life.

HOW TO DEAL WITH STRIKES.

SOUTH AFRICAN LESSON.

Mr. J. F. N. Graham, speaking at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, said that during the past few days they had had an object lesson in how to deal with strikes—strikes which were aimed at the paralysation of trade. He referred to the triumph of law and order and the collapse of Syndicalism in South Africa. It was, perhaps, unfortunate that, owing to the fact that this country was governed by party politics, they were not in a position to deal with strikes in the same way. Legislation went rather by its effect upon the voter than by the welfare of the majority, and the Government thought perhaps it was correct—it could not, or thought it should not, act in the determined way that was open to the Government of General Botha.

It seemed to him that it was left to local organisations like themselves to equip and bring into being a civilian force which, in the time of strikes, where there was likely to be trouble, would range themselves on the side of law and order, and ensure that the British workman would have, if he wished, an opportunity to work without intimidation or interference from those who would not allow him to have a mind of his own. That such a force was a feasible thing had been proved in South Africa and London.

He thought all who had suffered in the past from strikes, and who were likely to suffer from strikes in the future, should combine, in the first place, to examine into all grievances, real or otherwise, and if possible relieve their cause; and, secondly, should organise a force that from now onwards, so far as Glasgow was concerned, should make it impossible for that legalised atrocity called "peaceful picketing" to continue. (Cheers.)

Much opposition is being shown to the Northern Junction Railway Bill on the ground that the proposed line will spoil the beauty of the district through which it is designed to pass. A meeting of the residents of Finchley carried by an overwhelming majority a resolution emphatically protesting against the scheme. Mr. John Borgon, the chairman of the Urban District Council, who presided, declared that if the line were constructed it would be almost the ruin of the plans for the development of Finchley, which they expected the Local Government Board to authorize shortly. The railway, he continued, would go through the Hampstead valley, where covenants had been entered into for the construction of property worth a million sterling within the next few years.

The German Ambassador was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce on Friday in mail week. He said that his countrymen, so far as he could see, were highly appreciated guests in England, the best foreign market for Bradford yarns being procured through their instrumentality.

A WONDERFUL FLESH BUILDER.

PHYSICIAN'S DISCOVERY ENABLES THIN PEOPLE TO PUT ON 2 TO 3 LBS. A WEEK.

Special Medical Reports, Paris.—That excessive thinness is due to the inability of the digestive organs to properly assimilate food has long been known; it has, however, remained for Professor Muller, the eminent scientist and investigator, to discover that this weakness of the digestive organs is primarily due to lack of nerve force and to tell to the world how that lack of nerve force may be corrected, and thin people, men or women, old or young, enabled to put on 2 to 3 pounds a week, and become fat, plump, strong and healthy. Professor Muller says this may be done without change of diet, exercises, etc. All he finds necessary is to strengthen the nervous system, and for this purpose he recommends a special nerve food and flesh builder which can be prepared by any chemist, consisting of ½ oz. Tincture of Cardamoms Compound B. P., 2 oz. Salrado Compound, 3oz. Elixir Simplex, and 2 1-2 oz. water. One to two tablespoonfuls should be taken a few minutes before each meal, and almost from the beginning you will note an increased feeling of energy, vitality, and reserve force. This nerve food is also very beneficial in overcoming the ravages of tuberculosis, and by some has been claimed to actually cure consumption. Because of its nerve and flesh-building properties it is invaluable in all such wasting troubles as catarrh, stomach or liver troubles, and neurasthenia; but naturally, should not be taken by those who for any reason object to increasing their weight.

NOTE: Enquiries among leading chemists show that because of the great demand for this prescription, most of them keep it ready put up under the name of Salrado Tonic, in bottles marked with tablespoon doses.

We understand that the above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

BUDGET FOR 1914 ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL BOARD.

The Central Board of Missions of the Church of England, with the co-operation of the Missionary Societies have drawn up the Budget for 1914, being the second issued by the Board.

The figures have been compiled from authoritative estimates obtained from the societies and agencies engaged in collecting money in England for the work of the Church overseas, as to the funds necessary for carrying on in the ensuing year (1) the work already in existence, and (2) new work which may be really pressing or which may reasonably be inaugurated.

The Board call attention to the following points:—

1. In arriving at the proportion of their expenditure attributable to the work abroad, the return of the S. P. C. K. includes two-thirds of its total expenditure, the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, three-fifths, and the Missions to Seamen, seven-eighteenths.

2. As regards the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society one-half of their needs respectively for overseas work has been taken as the proportion to be looked for from the Church of England.

3. Capital sums not to be spent within the year have been so far as possible excluded, but the Board consider it right to mention that some large capital sums are urgently required in addition to the total given below, such as for the Cathedral and College at Delhi, the College at Calcutta, &c.

The figures amount to a total of £1,231,362, and may be classified as follows:—

	Amt. received last completed financial year.	Budget for 1914.
Group 1:—	£	£
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.	*31,256	33,166
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel ...	216,600	290,000
Church Missionary Society	351,809	400,000
British and Foreign Bible Society	76,420	83,000
Religious Tract Society.	8,485	16,000

*Of this sum £10,000 is of a non-recurring nature.

Group 2:—		
Archbishops' Western Canada Fund ...	17,285	23,000
British Columbia and Yukon Church Aid Society ...	31,000	35,000
Colonial and Continental Church Society ...	45,400	53,664
Church of England Zanana Missionary Society	52,698	57,000
Indian Church Aid Association	†13,086	12,000
London Jews Society ...	25,461	30,000
The Missions to Seamen.	29,589	34,000
South American Missionary Society ...	19,413	20,476
Universities' Mission to Central Africa ...	39,682	43,000

†Of this sum £3,000 is of a non-recurring nature.

Group 3:—		
Diocesan and Miscellaneous	73,359	101,056
Total	£1,041,543	£1,231,362

The Central Board of Missions are of opinion that, in order to meet this manifest call of God, there must be a systematic preparation for the consecration of the whole body of the Church to the work of the evangelization of the world; and with a view to bringing home to individual Churchmen their responsibility in this matter, they suggest that each diocese should organize its work to this end, and should consider whether it should aim at raising a definite proportion of the Budget total.

Detailed statements of their particular needs, made by each missionary society or association, are appended.

An inquest was held at Weston, near Crewe, on Monday in mail week, on the body of a schoolboy, of 11, named Thomas Eardley Williamson. He had been playing with other children, and had a long wooden knitting needle in his mouth, point upwards. He fell on his face and his companions on picking him up, found that the needle had been forced some way down his throat. The needle was extracted and the boy taken to Dr. Turner, of Nantwich, who, in his evidence, stated that the wind pipe was injured. Acute pneumonia set in causing death from heart failure. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

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is a charming fabric for present wear. Although an unusually fine weave for this type of washing material, it embodies all the well-known desirable features of "Viyella"—softness, unshrinkability, pleasing appearance, durability, and wide choice of colour and design. All high-class drapers and stores stock it. If any difficulty, the manufacturers will send patterns and address of nearest or otherwise suitable retailer.

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To look at him, you'd almost think he *did* know how splendidly good Albulactin is for him, mixed with diluted animal milk—how *perfectly* it feeds him, how wonderfully nourishing it is, how quickly and easily digested!

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Even his chubby face bears witness to it—ever bright and intelligent, smiling and happy—sure sign of a baby's health and well-being.

Is your baby like that?

Is he one of the thousands of perfectly-nourished, perfectly-thriving little rogues who are being reared on Albulactin-treated milk?

If not, don't deprive him of it a moment longer! Don't let him be beaten by other babies in health, growth and development! He *can't* do as well on the old-fashioned method as he would on Albulactin. And he can't *help* doing *perfectly* on Albulactin!

Albulactin

THE RT. HON. LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN, the mother of the most notable twins in England, writes: "Albulactin suits the twins very well, and they are being fed on it."

LADY HARDINGE, the wife of the British Minister to Belgium, writes: "My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

LADY ARTHUR HAY writes: "I am very glad to be able to strongly recommend Albulactin. My baby started taking it when a week old. She is now eight months and weighs 16½ lbs., and is very strong and healthy. She has taken the food well, and there has been no trouble with her digestion."

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Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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DROPSY.—*Puffiness of the Face, Eyelids, Hands and Feet, and Swollen Limbs and Body.*

The fluid you take with your food, *in a single month*, weighs as much as your entire body.

Most of this fluid has to pass out through the kidneys, bladder, and urinary system.

Imagine what would happen if the outlets for this water were stopped up!

In a few hours the limbs and body would swell to a great size with the collected water.

That is what actually takes place in dropsy.

Dropsy is the name given to the soft watery swellings which appear in the ankles, limbs, and body, under the eyes or in the eyelids or on the backs of the hands. If you press your finger into the swollen flesh the pitting slowly fills up with the water again.

DROPSY is not a disease in itself, but it is *serious* because it indicates serious disease.

It may show that the kidneys are failing to separate the urine from the blood, or that there is something obstructing the urinary canals and preventing the water passing out; or it may be caused by defective action of the heart.

Tapping takes away the water from under the skin, but more water soon collects, because tapping cannot reach the *cause* of the dropsy.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have a quick and direct action on the kidneys and bladder. They promote a free flow from the urinary system, washing out clogging impurities from the passages, and draining out the collected water through the natural channels. They gently lead the kidneys back to health and activity, and thus reach the *cause* of most cases of dropsy.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have no action on the heart, nor on the liver, stomach or bowels; they are solely for the kidneys and urinary system, and are, therefore, of the highest value in dropsy, gravel, stone, and all diseases arising from kidney and bladder trouble.

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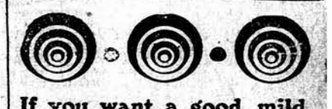

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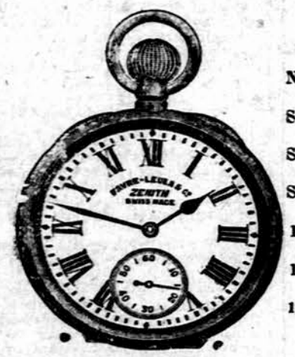

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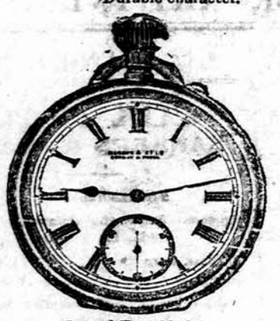
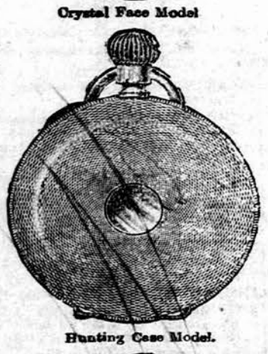
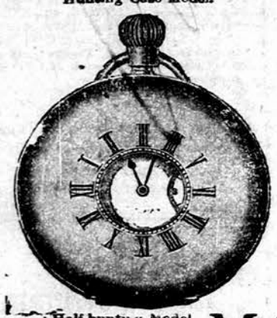


Crystal Face Model



Hunting Case Model.



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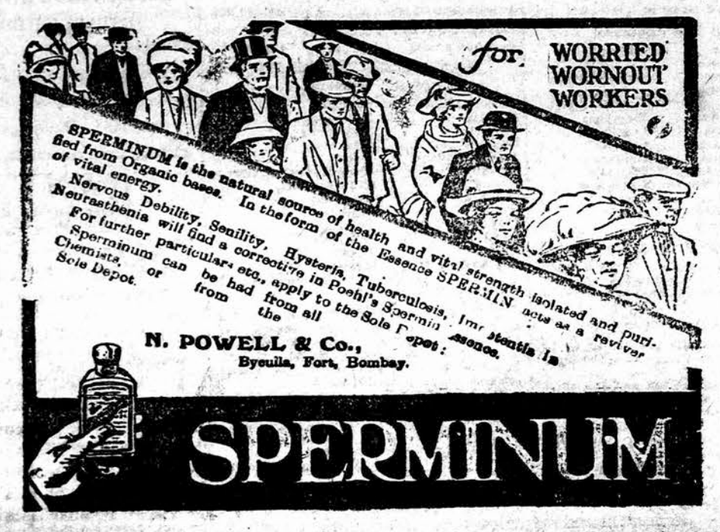

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